

## Sudan talks end inconclusively

ADDIS ABABA (R) — Talks between Khartoum politicians and southern Sudanese rebels ended in the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa without fixing a firm date for a proposed constitutional conference, a joint communiqué said. The communiqué, dated Sunday and released to the press on Tuesday, said the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) and the National Alliance for Salvation (NAS) were determined in their efforts to implement an earlier agreement drawn up under Ethiopian auspices in March. It described this as "a necessary step for bringing about peace in the country through the convening of the national constitutional conference" but was no more specific.

## King sends good wishes to Canada

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein on Tuesday sent a cable of good wishes to Canada's Governor General Jeanne Sauve on the occasion of Canada's National Day. The King wished Mrs. Sauve and the Canadian people continued prosperity and development.

## Gary Hart due here today

AMMAN (J.T.) — U.S. Senator Gary Hart is due here Wednesday on a three-day private visit to Jordan. Sen. Hart is expected to be received in audience by His Majesty King Hussein and will meet a number of senior officials, according to informed sources. According to the sources, Sen. Hart is also expected to visit Israel and Egypt.

## Narcotics burnt

AMMAN (Petra) — A haul of 345 kilograms of various types of narcotics worth JD 1 million was destroyed Tuesday under the supervision of the Anti-Narcotics Bureau at the Public Security Department (PSD). A PSD statement said that the drugs included hashish, heroin, captagon pills and opium, were burnt at one of the kilns of the Jordan Cement Industries Factory in Fuhels. Representatives of the PSD, the Ministry of Health and Finance were present. The PSD statement said the drugs were seized in operations against smugglers trying to bring them into Jordan.

## Libyan businessman killed in Paris

PARIS (AP) — A group of masked men broke into the home of a Libyan businessman west of Paris and shot him to death, authorities reported Tuesday. Police said Mohammed Bouzou, 54, was killed by a band of five men wearing balaclavas covering their faces who burst into his home in Saint-nom-la-Bretèche about 24 kilometres outside Paris just before midnight Monday.

## Arab jailed for 14 years in Italy

ROME (R) — A 17-year-old Palestinian was sentenced on Monday to 14 years' imprisonment for a bomb attack on the British Airways office in Rome in which an Italian woman was killed. The youth, Ahmad Ismail Givara, charged with throwing a bomb into the airline office last September, was sentenced after a closed hearing at the Rome juvenile court. Fourteen people were injured in the blast, and one of them died a week later in hospital.

## Gorbachev ends visit to Poland

WARSAW (R) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev left for Moscow on Tuesday after a four-day visit during which he praised the Polish Communist Party and its leader Wojciech Janczelski for overcoming the Solidarity crisis, the official PAP news agency said.

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# Jordan Times

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## Shalom killed two Palestinians under orders from Shamir

Peres said to accept secret probe without implicating Likud bloc leader

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — The head of Israel's top secret Shin Bet agency said right-wing Likud leader Yitzhak Shamir had authorised him to kill Arab commandos involved in hostage-taking operations, a government official said Tuesday.

The unidentified official, quoted by AP, said Shin Bet chief Avraham Shalom made the disclosure at a meeting of ministers from Prime Minister Shimon Peres' Labour Party. Mr. Peres appeared ready on Tuesday to accept a face-saving compromise to end the government crisis over the 1984 killing of two captured Palestinian hijackers.

Political sources told Reuters that Mr. Peres had agreed to accept a secret inquiry that would not implicate Foreign Minister Shamir in the affair. The case has already brought the resignation of Shalom.

Former officials of Shin Bet have accused Shalom of ordering the killing of the two Palestinians in Gaza in April 1984, and of subsequently covering up the killings to two commissions of inquiry. News reports have said Mr. Shamir, premier at the time, authorised the cover-up.

The government official quoted by AP said he did not know whether

Shalom revealed Mr. Shamir's role in the bus killings during the Labour meeting. Touring the Galilee area on Tuesday, Peres said: "The problem is how to bring an end to a crisis with very complex legal and political aspects, and I'm looking for the suitable solution to the case."

Mr. Shamir has warned his Likud bloc might bring down Israel's shaky nine-party coalition government if the cabinet backed a full-scale judicial probe.

The Israeli press has said that Mr. Shamir opposes a probe because he was involved in the cover-up. The newspaper Ha'aretz also quoted Shalom as saying Mr. Shamir had given him general authority to kill any guerrillas who took hostages.

In an apparent softening of his opposition to an investigation, Mr. Shamir told reporters that while he did not think an inquiry was necessary, he would accept a government decision to order one. Mr. Shamir has accused Labour

ministers of trying to exploit the affair to sabotage his power-sharing agreement with Mr. Peres, under which the two leaders are to swap jobs in October.

Responding to five no-confidence votes in parliament on Monday, Mr. Peres denied Mr. Shamir's charges and called for an investigation into political responsibility for the affair.

But he stopped short of backing a judicial board with enforcement powers demanded by some Labour ministers.

Several outraged parliamentarians demanded an investigation last week when President Chaim Herzog granted immunity from prosecution to Shalom.

The English-language Jerusalem Post meanwhile said that Mr. Peres and Mr. Shamir offered former Shin Bet agent Rafi Malka the directorship of Israel's telecommunications company to keep him quiet.

Malka, who was fired from the agency after denouncing the killings to the attorney-general, filed a petition against Shalom in the supreme court demanding to be reinstated.

The five no-confidence motions on the security scandal brought by four left-wing parties and the ultra-nationalist Kach movement were easily defeated in the Knesset Monday night.

## Kuwaiti cabinet resigns

KUWAIT (Agencies) — Kuwait's 16-man cabinet resigned en masse on Tuesday, amid controversies between the country's executive body and 50-member parliament. It was reported here.

The resignation was submitted to Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Sa'ad Abdullah Al Sabah by Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al Ahmad Al Sabah, who apparently was acting on behalf of the entire cabinet.

The Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) reported the mass resignations in a straight fashion, without citing any reasons behind the surprise move.

Informed sources said one reason behind the resignation was a parliament quest to have four of the 16 ministers questioned over alleged shortcomings in their respective domains.

Parliament, they said, was insisting that Oil Minister Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al Sabah be taken to task for allegedly inadequate security precautions at the Al Ahmadi oil complex.



Sheikh Sa'ad Abdullah Al Sabah, a southern Kuwaiti oil shipping terminal, was rocked last month by a chain of simultaneous blasts that ignited fire in pipeline networks, an oil well, and almost blew up some 18 million barrels of crude oil in two storage tank farms.

Parliament deputies were demanding that Finance Minister

Jassem Al Khorafi be questioned in connection with the Al Maanakh stock market collapse in 1982, when financial transaction were halted under the shattering impact of \$94 billion in bad, post-dated checks.

Education Minister Hassan Al Ibrahim was to be questioned over his policy, which was criticised by parliament's religious bloc. Transport Minister Isa Al Mazidi also was to be questioned over alleged irregularities in telecommunication bill collections.

Kuwait is the only country in the Gulf region to have an elected parliament and a free-wheeling press.

In May last year, the assembly forced another royal family member, Sheikh Salman Al Dhu'ay Al Sabah, to resign as justice minister over the alleged use of his post in the state's handling of the crisis for the gain of his immediate family.

Kowait announces arrest of suspects, page 2

## Rockets fall in Israel's 'security zone'

TEL AVIV (AP) — Commandos fired mortar rockets into an Israeli-controlled zone in South Lebanon, but no injuries were reported, Israel Radio said Tuesday.

The attacks came a day after Katyusha rockets landed in Israeli settlements in Galilee. An Israeli soldier was wounded in South Lebanon when troops searched for rocket launchers Monday, the army announced.

The mortar attack took place near the village of Taibe, five kilometres west of the northern Israeli settlement of Metulla, the radio said.

The Israeli army spokesman refused to confirm or deny the report, saying the office did not comment on minor incidents in the self-styled "security zone."

Also in South Lebanon, the radio reported that a tractor ran over a mine in the same area Tuesday, injuring the driver. The Israeli soldier wounded on Monday was among troops searching the "security zone"

## Rifai briefs King on economic situation

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Tuesday visited the Prime Ministry's new premises and met with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said that the King later chaired a meeting which reviewed the Kingdom's financial and economic affairs.

During the meeting, Mr. Rifai briefed King Hussein on the cabinet's recent economic measures and procedures which were taken in order to revitalise the Kingdom's trade and economic situation in view of the present regional and international economic situation and to enhance the private sector's role in development and production.

Mr. Rifai also briefed the King on details of measures taken by the government for improving the performance of major Jordanian companies which recently sustained financial and

managerial setbacks. Later, Minister of Finance Hanna Odeh briefed the King on the treasury's situation and the country's financial and monetary status.

The King voiced his total satisfaction with the economic and financial situation in the Kingdom and expressed appreciation for the government for its recent measures designed to promote development projects in the Kingdom and to enhance the nation's economic and financial potentials.

The meeting was attended by Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Central Bank Governor Hussein Al Qasem, and his deputy and the economic advisor to the prime minister.

Before the meeting King



Hussein held a closed meeting with Mr. Rifai. The Prime Ministry moved to the new building on Tuesday. The building was formerly owned by Sharif Nasser Ibn Jamil. The old Prime Ministry building will now house the offices of the Higher Court of Justice and the Court of Cassation.

## Gazans thank Crown Prince

AMMAN (Petra) — People from the Gaza Strip residing in Jordan on Tuesday expressed their gratitude for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

In a cable they sent to the Crown Prince, the Gazans thanked him for his keen interest on solving all issues related to them.

The cable came in response to remarks made by Prince Hassan on Sunday during a direct call-in programme broadcast by Radio Jordan.

In answer to a question from a Gazan about Jordan issuing identity documents to the people from the Gaza Strip, Prince Hassan pointed out that His Majesty King Hussein had always expressed his keen interest to meet the Gazans' demands. A comprehensive study is currently underway to arrive at a clear solution to the problem, Prince Hassan said.

The King pays special attention and care to the issues of people from Gaza and solution to their problems would be conducive and would contribute to alleviating the suffering of citizens from Gaza as well as Beersheba, Prince Hassan said.

## Heavy fighting reported at Iranian border town

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Both sides in the Gulf war on Tuesday reported heavy fighting around Meharan, an Iranian border town seized by Iraqi forces six weeks ago.

Iraq said in an early morning communiqué that an Iranian attempt to retake the town had been thwarted, but fighting continued.

Later Iranian communiques spoke of "remarkable victories" by their forces, with hundreds of Iraqi casualties and the destruction of two Iraqi brigade headquarters.

Iraq seized Meharan for the second time in the almost six-year-old war on May 17. The town, 170 kilometres east of Baghdad in the south-central section on the front, is believed to have been cleared of civilians

early in the war. Iraq's thrust across the border marked a change of tactics, following Iran's February occupation of the strategic southern tip of Iraq's Fao peninsula, at the head of the Gulf.

Iraqi forces counter-attacked in Fao for several weeks but were unable to dislodge the Iranians.

Military sources in the region suggested Iraq's subsequent cross-border thrusts at Meharan and elsewhere were intended to secure Iranian territory that might be exchanged for Fao.

Iraq's navy chief Rear-Admiral Abed Mohammad Abdulla told the Defence Ministry newspaper Al Qadisiya that Iraqi naval units had destroyed 58 Iranian oil tankers, 85 other merchant vessels and 40 supply ships since the war began in September, 1980.

## U.S. envoy hopeful over hostages after Syrian visit

WASHINGTON (R) — A U.S. congressman just back from talks with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad in Damascus expressed optimism on Tuesday about an eventual breakthrough on the release of Americans held hostage in Lebanon.

Representative Robert Dornan also said Mr. Assad told him diplomat William Buckley, whom the pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad (holy war) group claims to have killed, was probably dead.

"Assad said he'd have for the world press and the American people some good news very soon," the California Republican told reporters after meeting Vice-President George Bush at the White House.

Mr. Dornan, who held separate meetings on Monday with Mr. Assad and Foreign Minister Farouq Al Shara'a, said of the Syrian leader: "If he hasn't been doing much lately (on the hostage issue), I do think that situation is going to change... I think this is moved to the front burner with his foreign office and with himself personally and he will probably make his strongest efforts."

But Mr. Dornan said Mr. Assad had made no promises and given no assurances he could get the Americans freed.

Press urges U.S. to show support for Syria, page 2

## Livestock and cereal sectors badly hit by cumulative effect of drought

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — Livestock farmers and wheat growers in the rainfed regions of Jordan will be hit hardest by the current drought situation and it is possible that harvests may even fall below those of 1984, which was also a very dry year, according to Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) Director General Hassan Al Nabulsi.

In an interview with the Jordan Times, Mr. Nabulsi, who is also a member of the national drought relief committee, said that the situation this year was particularly serious as many farmers had not yet recovered the losses they incurred as a result of the drought in 1984. He estimates that approximately 50,000 farmers in the rainfed regions will be affected by the drought conditions.

The rainfall figures for the past winter were half the annual average and this year's grain harvest is expected to be low. Mr. Nabulsi estimates the wheat production to be no higher than 12,000 to 14,000 tonnes; well below the average 62,000 tonnes per year for the period 1973-83.

The wheat grown in the northern plains near Irbid has also been hit by yellow rust so the final tally for the wheat harvest could be even lower. The poor wheat

harvest means the government will need to import a minimum of 100,000 tonnes in the coming year.

The livestock sector will also feel the effects of the drought as Mr. Nabulsi said that this year's local barley harvest will be "negligible." As in previous drought years, the drought relief committee has made provisions to import feed, mainly barley, in order to help livestock owners maintain their animals.

Mr. Nabulsi foresees that 120,000 tonnes of barley will have to be imported through the Ministry of Supply in order to maintain stock and he added that barley imports from Iraq are to be increased. The JCO will distribute the imported feed through its centres in different parts of the Kingdom and will sell it at the controlled price of JD 55 per tonne, the same price as last year. The price may be reviewed, however, as world barley prices have dropped and this will enable the government to reduce its costly subsidy.

This year for the first time, the private sector will be allowed to import barley and sell it directly to the farmers. Mr. Nabulsi said that private sector prices will depend on availability and quality.

In 1984 the JCO conducted a national sheep and goat count to determine the number of livestock in the Kingdom. Mr. Nabulsi said the 1984 figure of 1.3 million sheep and 500,000 goats has not significantly increased since then and the feed estimates will be based on these figures. The government has already banned imports of live sheep for slaughter, but Mr. Nabulsi said that imports of all livestock should be stopped in order to save on the feed import bill. In 1984, the government banned the import of all livestock and increased chilled meat imports to ensure supplies of fresh meat.

Mr. Nabulsi, however, did suggest that the government should take steps to ensure feed security by maintaining barley reserves of approximately 20,000 tonnes. He noted that although there are some projects to develop cereal production and pasture land, more attention should be given to rangeland management. Mr. Nabulsi pointed out that almost 80 per cent of Jordan's total land area depends on rainfall for production.

The JCO director general did not rule out the possibility of the government requesting aid from the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) as it did in 1984 when food aid was provided to farmers to see them through the drought.

## AWACS plane boosts Saudi defence capability

BAHRAIN (R) — Delivery of the first of five U.S. Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes to Saudi Arabia will boost its role in safeguarding oil export channels in the southern Gulf, diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states have been hit by a spate of Iranian attacks on merchant shipping in the waterway, most recently against two supertankers off the coast of the United Arab Emirates on Saturday.

More than 200 ships have been attacked by both Iran and Iraq in the "tanker war" offshoot of the Gulf war over the last two years. A Saudi Arabian crew flew the AWACS plane — part of an \$8.5 billion deal concluded in 1981 — to the kingdom on Monday. The

other four are due to be delivered on Aug. 31, Oct. 31, Dec. 31 and March 31 of next year.

Saudi Ambassador to Washington, Prince Bandar Ibn Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz, said in remarks published in Tuesday's Saudi newspaper Al Bilad that boosting his country's defence capabilities would help security and stability in the region.

"The kingdom does not compromise its sovereignty and its security," he added.

The AWACS delivery closely a fierce battle between the U.S. Congress and President Reagan over a \$265 million arms sale to Riyadh, which included anti-ship and anti-aircraft missiles.

Gulf states end talks, pledge to combat terrorism, page 2

## N. Yemeni leader said seeking to reconcile Aden factions

NAIROBI (R) — North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh left Ethiopia on Tuesday after an overnight stop, on a mission to reconcile winners and losers of last January's violent upheaval in South Yemen, diplomats in Addis Ababa said.

They said he had planned to meet Ali Nasser Mohammad, overthrown in the January insurrection, who now lives in Addis Ababa.

Mr. Saleh later arrived in Libya for a meeting which would also be attended by South Yemen's new president, Haider Abu Baker Al Attas, victor in the bloody fighting between opposing factions of South Yemen's Marxist government.

Ethiopia's official news media reported the visit strictly in bilateral terms, saying Mr. Saleh

and Ethiopian leader Mengistu Haile Mariam discussed international issues and relations between their two countries.

There was no immediate confirmation that the Saleh-Nasser Mohammad meeting took place, but diplomats said they had no doubt it did because of the North Yemeni leader's known eagerness to organise a reconciliation.

Mr. Mengistu was a close friend of Mr. Nasser Mohammad, but Ethiopia has never officially acknowledged that he is living there.

The North Yemeni president was reported to have hosted reconciliation talks in Sana'a, the North Yemeni capital, last week between South Yemeni officials and representatives of Mr. Nasser Mohammad.



# U.S. presses for more sanctions against Libya

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States is intent on persuading other governments to cut back trade and financial ties with Libya, as all American companies are halting their activities with the North African nation.

Under Secretary of State Michael Armacost told reporters Monday that all U.S. companies with operations in Libya had complied with President Ronald Reagan's order that they phase out their activities by midnight Monday.

The objective of the sanctions is to prevent Americans from providing material support to a government which, the administration claims, "engages in state-sponsored terrorism."

"The U.S. government is determined to sustain maximum pressure on the Libyan government. We will continue to press others to take action in a similar vein," Mr. Armacost said.

U.S. officials, who briefed reporters on the condition they had not been identified, said there has been a decline in Libyan-sponsored attacks, "partly because the country's capabilities have been reduced by the expulsion of 100 Libyan diplomats from Western Europe

in recent months."

They said Libyan oil revenues are expected to fall from \$11 billion last year to about \$4 billion this year. Part of the decline, however, is the result of the sharp drop in the world price of oil.

Mr. Armacost said France, West Germany and The Netherlands are importing far less oil from Libya.

Of the 17,000 Italians who resided in Libya just a few months ago, only about 2,000 remain and Britain sent home 200 Libyan aviation students, he said.

With the termination of American operations in Libya, Mr. Armacost said, the administration has gone a long way toward achieving its objective of reducing Libyan oil revenues as much as possible.

The oil companies affected by the decision are Conoco Inc., Occidental Petroleum Corp., Marathon Oil Co., Amerasia Hess Corp. and W. R. Grace and Co. Mr. Reagan gave these firms

almost six months to shut down their operations to provide them with enough time to make an "appropriate exit," one official said.

He said the Libya phaseout will cost the companies somewhat less than \$500 million a year in revenues.

Mr. Armacost said the prospect is for a widening gap in Libya between revenues and expenditures. Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has acknowledged that "austerity and self-reliance are the name of the game today," he said.

But he said it is premature to suggest that Col. Qadhafi has been dissuaded from pursuing his "egregious behaviour."

The officials who briefed reporters said that some European governments have been reluctant to go along with American appeals that they cut back on their trade and financial ties with Libya because the American companies continued to operate there.

With the termination of all American business activities, these governments no longer will be able to use that argument, the officials said.

# Gulf states end talks, pledge to combat terrorism

TAIF, Saudi Arabia (Agencies) — Foreign Ministers of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) ended a three-day conference here Monday, resolving to collectively combat terrorism and stamp out sabotage.

The conference denounced as a "criminal perpetration" the June 17 chain of simultaneous bomb blasts at Kuwait's Al Ahmadi oil terminal.

The blasts were committed by unidentified elements, believed to be pro-Iranian Shi'ite Muslim expatriates living in Kuwait, Arab diplomatic sources in Kuwait said.

The GCC groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar and Oman in an economic integration and combined defence pact.

In a statement the conference castigated the Iranian leadership for its "insistence on prolonging the war (with Iraq) and for pursuing a policy of force, and for not heeding mediation bids by the GCC and many other organisations."

The GCC will continue to support efforts aimed at working out a peaceful end to the Iran-Iraq war, based on good neighbourliness and non-intervention in each other's domestic affairs, according to the statement.

Noting recent attacks on commercial shipping in neutral Gulf waters by Iranian military aircraft, the conference underscored the necessity of upholding the U.N. Security

Council resolutions 540 of 1983 and 552 of 1984 on freedom of navigation in the region's sea lanes.

The GCC powers will take all measures necessary to protect their right to secure and free navigation, the statement said without elaborating.

Alluding to the Bahrain-Qatar territorial conflict, the conference lauded Saudi Arabia's mediation efforts which averted an explosive confrontation between the two neighbouring countries.

The statement praised the leadership of Bahrain and Qatar for their "positive response" to the Saudi mediation.

Bahrain has laid claim to Hawar, a string of tiny islands abutting the Qatar coast.

Largely on account of this, Qatar last April sent its helicopter gunships raiding an unfinished radar station that Bahrain was setting up on its own Fasht Al Dibul reef.

The Qataris briefly seized the reef, but later withdrew its troops at Saudi Arabia's behest.

The conflict was widely seen here as precipitating a crack in the GCC alliance, and the Hawar dispute remains unresolved.

In remarks published in Saudi papers Tuesday, Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Youssef Ibn Alawi, said the council had drawn up a "new formula" to end the war which included a continuation of international contacts to underline the danger of prolonged conflict.

# Kuwait announces arrests in emir death plot case

KUWAIT (R) — The Kuwait Interior Ministry Tuesday announced "a number of arrests" in connection with the attempted assassination in May last year of the emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA) reported.

A ministry statement said suspects were also being held in connection with bomb attacks two months later on several beachfront cafes in Kuwait City and an attempt to kill the emir-in-chief of the newspaper Al Saeed, KUNA said.

Sheikh Jaber, 60, escaped with scratches when a car packed with explosives rammed his motorcade on the city's waterfront on the morning of May 25, 1985.

Five people, including two security guards and the would-be assassin, were killed.

In the almost simultaneous bombing of two cafes on July 11 the same year, a total of nine people were killed as they sat drinking coffee, playing cards and smoking bubble-bubble pipes.

A 50,000-dinar (\$165,000) reward was offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the case bombers.

In the wake of the explosions, Kuwaiti authorities deported more than 4,000 foreign nationals.

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# Hizbollah backs W. Beirut peace drive

BEIRUT (R) — A militant, pro-Iranian Shi'ite militia Tuesday threw its weight behind Syrian-supervised moves to curb anarchy on streets of mainly Muslim west Beirut.

Al Hizbollah (Party of God) communicated the success of a four-day-old drive by a new security force to clear streets of unauthorised gunmen was the responsibility "of all honourable people."

It said the group "fully approves and supports all steps that may achieve reasonable security for oppressed Muslims and Christians in the capital."

Observers view Hizbollah's pledge as significant because the group, influential among young Shi'ites, did not take part in talks leading to the latest west Beirut peace drive.

The armed strength of Hizbollah, which first emerged on streets after the 1982 Israeli invasion, is unknown but the party has a reputation for enjoying the loyalty of tough, highly-motivated and well-armed Shi'ite fighters.

Beirut media described implementation of the security plan, closely supervised by Syrian officials, as a "total success."

Police said a bomb exploded overnight in one district but no casualties were reported.

The arrest of 14 armed men Monday brought the total to 65 people detained in the western sector over the past three days for possessing weapons in public, newspapers said.

A Norwegian-led medical team Monday evacuated seven wounded Palestinians from Bourj Al Barajneh after a similar evacuation of 21 injured from the shantytown last Saturday.

Calm at the camps and in west Beirut streets was reflected in a slow-down in the plunge of the Lebanese pound.

It closed Monday at 41,504.50 to the dollar, more than one pound up from

Saturday's close of 42,504.00. The pound has lost more than 50 per cent in value this year.

Antoine Beshara, head of Lebanon's General Labour Federation, said Monday 80 per cent of Lebanese people had "entered the stage of famine and need." Fifty per cent of the workforce was idle and inflation had topped 100 per cent this year, he added.

The federation, an umbrella group of trade unions, has called a general strike on Thursday in protest against the 11-year civil war and the deepening economic crisis.

Both western and eastern sectors of Beirut were hit Tuesday by a one-day strike by bus drivers seeking better allowances.

Residents said the stoppage was not expected to cause much inconvenience in the Muslim sector.

But in Christian east Beirut, dozens of French-built buses stood in rows at a city terminal.

"We are asking for an allowance we have not been paid since 1983," said a drivers' spokesman, adding that about 75 vehicles were affected in both sectors.

Meanwhile huge piles of rotting garbage and empty shell cases were lying around the hospital in Beirut's biggest Palestinian refugee camp as it emerges from a month-long siege.

Despite direct hits from shellfire during bloody battles with Shi'ite Muslim attackers, the Haifa Hospital somehow kept functioning and treated 400 casualties at Bourj Al-Barajneh. Western medical volunteers said Monday.

"The hospital was a direct target — it was hit by artillery shells every day, which made work very difficult," said Dirk, a Belgian doctor who stayed throughout the siege.

The top two floors of the building were devastated by the

bombardment and shells tore holes in other rooms where wounded men, women and children lay on small beds.

Water from broken sewage pipes had turned the dusty lanes outside into a quagmire. Children played in the mud, flies crawling over their faces.

The Reuters reporter was the first to gain access to Bourj Al Barajneh as Shi'ite Anfal militiamen lifted their blockade under a Syrian-mediated ceasefire.

"It was terrible. After a month of siege we started running out of certain medical supplies. We could not treat people properly," Dirk said.

He is one of two Belgians and two Norwegian doctors of the independent "Norwegian Aid Committee" working at the Haifa Unit. The group has operated in Lebanon since 1983 with a dozen volunteers.

"Our mission is humanitarian. If the Shi'ites had been besieged we would have given them the same services," one of the Norwegian doctors said. He refused to give his name.

A grim-faced crowd gathered at the hospital for the funerals of five refugees, two of them children. Other civilians inspected their shattered homes and wrecked cars.

At least 150 people were killed in fighting at three Beirut camps, 40 of them at Bourj Al Barajneh. Despite their ordeal, the Palestinians remain defiant.

"Shelling and killing only makes us stronger," cried Layla, a middle-aged woman as she stalked through a narrow alleyway.

Six-year-old Hassan watched bulldozers demolishing sand barricades that had sealed off the camp from the outside world.

"We want this fighting to stop because our aim is to fight Israel," he said, repeating a well-taught political lesson.

# Press urges U.S. to show support for Syria

DAMASCUS (R) — Americans should speak up for Syria after a plea by U.S. legislators for it to help free U.S. hostages in Lebanon, an official newspaper said Tuesday.

Commenting on a petition by 251 U.S. legislators handed to President Hafez Al Assad Monday by congressman Robert Dornan, Al Baath, mouthpiece of the ruling Baath Party, said:

"The U.S. congressmen's message... gives Americans a chance to raise their voices in support of Syria's long-standing rights which U.S. public opinion tries to ignore to the point of ingratitude."

Mr. Dornan, a California Republican, was due to report on his talks with Mr. Assad at a meeting with Vice-President George Bush in Washington later Tuesday.

Syria has influence with many factions in war-torn Lebanon.

Al Baath said: "Despite the Zionist lobby's best efforts to heighten tension between Syria and America, Americans who really know Syria's importance and effectiveness understand its role in solving the (hostage)

problem."

Meanwhile President Assad appeared "reenergised" to help free U.S. hostages in Lebanon after an appeal by 251 American legislators.

"President Assad had a few encouraging things to say," the California Republican told reporters after he handed over a signed petition at a surprise audience.

"He seemed reenergised... to do what he can," Mr. Dornan said. "He emphasised this is a separate issue from anything to do with American-Syrian foreign policy differences."

Details of the letter were released by the Syrian News Agency SANA, which quoted Mr. Assad as telling Mr. Dornan he felt for the families of the hostages and would help them all he could.

At least four Americans are held by Muslim extremists in Lebanon, where Syria is influential with many armed factions.

"President Assad said each one of these little factions is almost like having to deal with a government," Mr. Dornan said.

He said there are 30, 35, 40,

maybe more than 40, of these miniature governments that they have to deal with and that's what makes it so difficult."

Damascus said last month it was increasing efforts to free over 20 foreign hostages in Lebanon and since then two Frenchmen and two Cypriots have been released.

Mr. Dornan's meeting followed a 75-minute session Monday with Syrian Foreign Minister Farouq Al Shara, after which he said he would have to leave without seeing Mr. Assad.

Analysts in Damascus said Syria was pleased that so many congressmen had signed the letter in an individual capacity.

"Syria is concerned with this matter from the humanitarian viewpoint and not that of relations between Syria and the U.S. administration, which works with the Zionist lobby," Mr. Assad's spokesman told Reuters.

The message was reflected in commentaries in Syria's state-controlled press, which slammed Washington for what it called "blind submission to Israeli trickery" in the region.

# U.S., Israel fail to agree on spy case

TEL AVIV (AP) — The U.S. government is rejecting Israel's offer to make a senior air force officer available for questioning in return for immunity from prosecution in the Jonathan Jay Pollard espionage case, government officials said Tuesday.

An Israeli negotiating team in Washington has failed to persuade the Americans to drop their demand to indict Col. Aviam Sella, who was accused in court documents of recruiting Pollard to spy for Israel, the officials said.

Foreign Ministry Deputy Director-General Hanan Bar-On and two Israeli attorneys, including former Justice Minister Haim Zadok, went to Washington

this week to negotiate on Col. Sella's behalf with officials of the U.S. Justice and State Departments.

The officials, speaking to the Associated Press on condition of anonymity, said the State Department was "more accommodating" toward Israel's requests, but U.S. attorneys of the Justice Department refused to yield.

Simcha Dinitz, a former ambassador to Washington, said Israel was caught in a dispute between the two U.S. departments, and its image was being tarnished as a result of the inter-agency rivalry.

"There's no doubt it doesn't help our relations with the United

States when every milkman in Kansas and every housewife in Detroit is getting the news that Israel is spying on America," Dinitz said in an interview.

Dinitz waved a handful of newspaper clips from the United States which he said he received in connection with the spy scandal involving former U.S. Navy analyst Jonathan Jay Pollard.

Pollard, 31, was arrested in Washington in November and pleaded guilty on June 4 to spying for Israel. His wife, Anne Henderson-Pollard, is charged as an accessory.

Four Israelis also have been implicated in the affair, which Prime Minister Shimon Peres has said was a renegade operation with no official sanction.

Dinitz, a Labour Party legislator who is close to Peres, noted that while the U.S. Justice Department has complained that Israel is not cooperating fully in the U.S. inquiry into the Pollard affair, the State Department has said the opposite.

"We are the innocent victims of an internal rivalry in the United States," Dinitz said. "I know that the Justice Department comments have caused chagrin in the State Department, and maybe in the White House."

Dinitz also said Col. Sella's role in the affair had been exaggerated. Sella has been accused of recruiting Pollard.

Two Israeli attorneys are currently in Washington trying to bargain the terms under which the United States could question Sella regarding his involvement.

smoking bubble-bubble pipes.

A 50,000-dinar (\$165,000) reward was offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the case bombers.

In the wake of the explosions, Kuwaiti authorities deported more than 4,000 foreign nationals.

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# INDONESIAN TRADE MISSION IN THE HOLIDAY INN AMMAN FROM JULY 3 TILL JULY 6, 1986

As a follow-up to the previous Indonesian Trade Mission, another Indonesian Trade Mission comprising of a group of 10 businessmen and 12 artists will be available for business contacts with Jordanian businessmen, exporters and importers at the Holiday Inn, Amman, from July 3-6, 1986.

The products which will be offered to the Jordanian market are: High fashion ladies garments, plywood, sawn timber, coffee, spices, palm oil, and general products.

For further information, please contact: Mr. Adhi Sunarto and Mr. Abdul Rachman Saleh at the Holiday Inn, Amman. Tel: 663100

JORDAN TELEVISION	
7:00	News Headlines
7:15	Close Down
PROGRAMME ONE	
17:00	Koran
17:10	Om and Chap
17:20	Cartoons
17:30	Documentary
17:40	Bunkley Reporter
17:50	Local Programme
18:00	News in Arabic
18:10	Local Programme
18:20	Arabic Series
18:30	Wrestling
18:40	News in Arabic
PROGRAMME TWO	
18:50	French programme:
19:00	Documentary
19:10	News in French
19:20	Documentary
19:30	News in Hebrew
19:40	News in Arabic
19:50	There's Company
20:00	Believe it or not
20:10	News in English
20:20	Sword of Honour
RADIO JORDAN	
855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM	& partly on 95.60 KHz. SW
Tel: 77411-19	
07:00	Light Music
07:30	Newsdesk
08:00	Morning Show
08:30	News Summary
09:00	Morning Show Cont.
09:30	Pop Session
10:00	News Summary
10:30	Pop Session Cont.
11:00	News Summary
11:30	Pop Session
12:00	News Bulletin



## ACO opens talks on general conference, architecture awards

AMMAN (Petra) — A committee from the Arab Cities Organisation (ACO) Tuesday opened a three-day meeting in Amman to discuss preparations for holding an ACO general conference and to decide on awards the organisation will present to architects who design buildings in traditional styles and who help contribute towards preserving the Islamic cultural heritage of Arab cities.

Addressing the opening session, Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'uf Al Rawabdeh paid tribute to the ACO for its relentless efforts to help promote the work of local government and to upgrade the services offered by Arab municipal authorities.

Another speaker at the meeting was Yagoub Yusef, who represents the Municipality of Doha, capital of Qatar where the ACO is based. He said that the participants in the committee meeting are all specialists and engineers and that they are determined to give proper

attention to reviving Arab and Islamic architecture.

He expressed hope that the meeting will enable the participants to agree on awards to be offered to distinguished designers and those who work towards preserving the identity of Arab culture and architecture.

According to Mr. Yusef, the participants will prepare the conditions and terms for the award scheme as well as the administrative and financial matters related to the project. He said they will also discuss preparations for a symposium on Arab architecture, which is due to be held in the Moroccan city of Fez in 1987, and means of supporting efforts to preserve Arab and Islamic building styles.

The ACO offers three awards to winners in implementation of a resolution it passed at a general meeting in 1983. Representatives of various ministries and the private sector attended the meeting.

## Corporation allocates more Abu Nuseir units to beneficiaries

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Housing Corporation Tuesday distributed another 200 units at the Abu Nuseir housing estate to beneficiaries, mostly government employees.

Housing Corporation Director General Shafiq Zawaideh said at the ceremony that Jordanian expatriates are being given the same opportunity as citizens living in Jordan to buy their housing units at Abu Nuseir and at other sites.

In May, the corporation distributed 280 housing units at Abu Nuseir estate, near Jubaila, to their owners and Mr. Zawaideh said then that they will be ready for occupancy at the beginning of July.

Distributing the new batch of units of the G-251 design, Mr. Zawaideh said that each 100 square metres at the Abu Nuseir project cost JD 17,570 which will be paid by the beneficiary over 25

years at an interest rate of 5.5 per cent, making the total sum JD 29,085. In comparison, he said, 100 square metres built by the private sector would cost JD 24,615, rising to JD 41,850 in 24 years time. Beneficiaries of the corporation's projects are required to pay only 10 per cent of the cost of the housing unit in advance, Mr. Zawaideh said.

When the housing units were completed earlier this year, Mr. Zawaideh said that arrangements have been made with the Ministry of Education to open schools for beneficiaries' children at the start of the coming 1986/87 scholastic year.

In all, 2,400 units have been built at Abu Nuseir but only 1000 have been sold to government employees. The remainder will be offered to the public and to Jordanian expatriates wishing to settle in the Kingdom.



Prime Minister Zaid Rifai (left) on Tuesday receives Egyptian Minister Fathi Mohammad Ali (to Mr. Rifai's left) in a meeting attended by Minister of Higher Education Nassereldine Al Assad (second from right) and Egyptian Ambassador to Jordan Ihab Wahbe (Petra photo)

## Communications Ministry, Alia introduce 24-hour mail delivery service

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Ministry of Communications Tuesday introduced a 24-hour mail delivery service which is being run in cooperation with Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline.

In its initial stages, the service will be confined to Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Qatar and Egypt on a daily basis and London on all days except Fridays, Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays and West Germany except on Mondays and Tuesdays.

All outgoing mail will be handled by the central post office in downtown Amman and incoming mail by the Abdali post office. At a later date, the ministry plans to expand the service to cover all parts of the Kingdom.

The cabinet earlier endorsed special tariffs for this new system and divided the world into three groups for the application of the service. According to the cabinet arrangements, JD 6 will be

charged on the first 500 grammes or part of them and JD 2 for each additional 500 grammes or part of them for mail and packages destined for the Arab World. For mail being sent to Asia, Europe and Africa, JD 9 will be charged for the first 500 grammes or part of them and JD 3 for each additional 500 grammes or part of them, while mail sent to other countries not included in these two groups will be subject to charges of JD 12 for the first 500 grammes and JD 4 for any additional 500 grammes or part of them.

Describing the new service, Communications Minister Muhieddine Al Hussein told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that printed matter, documents, samples, designs and parcels will be delivered to their destination in 24 hours or in no more than 12 hours after arriving at the central post office.

'Reliable, fast'

"The service will be reliable,

efficient and fast. All material to be delivered via this service will be given absolute priority in terms of outgoing and incoming mail," Mr. Hussein told Petra during an interview after he inaugurated the service.

The service will be operating between areas which have fast mail delivery system and the addresses of both the sender and receiver have to be printed in a clear way, Mr. Hussein said. He also expressed hope that the network of destinations would be expanded to include other countries around the world.

Under an agreement reached here with Alia, all outgoing mail will be delivered to the airline one hour ahead of the scheduled departure time and Alia offices in the country of destination will handle the mail at the other end.

Mr. Hussein expressed hope that the new service would be widely used as a result of the increasing international demand for fast communications.

## Jordan, Egypt sign scientific, cultural exchange programme

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and Egypt Tuesday signed an executive programme for cultural and scientific cooperation between the two sides during 1986, 1987 and 1988.

The programme, signed at the Ministry of Higher Education, provides for the two countries to exchange expertise in educational matters and to exchange textbooks on academic and vocational training. The two will also cooperate in publishing school textbooks. They will also exchange visits by school staff and Egyptian will accept Jordanian children at its government and private schools.

Both sides pledged to cooperate in eradicating illiteracy and will carry out training programmes through publishing books and preparing television programmes for illiterate people in both countries.

In higher education, both countries pledged to reach agreement on launching cooperation between Jordanian universities and the Suez Canal University in Egypt on conducting scientific research at Sharm Al Sheikh and the Aqaba Marine Science Station.

According to the programme,

Yarmouk University will cooperate with Cairo University in conducting joint scientific research and both universities will exchange visits by teaching staff. They will also reserve seats for students at either university, conduct research and post graduate studies. They will also exchange publications and scientific pamphlets and study programmes in addition to theses and books by teaching staff at either university.

Universities in the two countries will also offer seats to Jordanian and Egyptian students and also scholarships for research work.

The programme also provides for both sides to draw up specific bases for accepting certificates awarded by educational institutions in either country.

The Royal Scientific Society in Jordan and the Scientific and Technological Academy in Egypt also will carry out a cooperation programme in implementation of an agreement signed in May 1985.

The seismological centre at the University of Jordan will cooperate with the seismological centre in Egypt in conducting joint research work, under the agreement.

In the field of culture, tourism and archaeology, the programme stipulates that both countries exchange publications and books featuring archaeological sites in both countries and will also organise book exhibitions and encourage exchange visits by those in charge of documentation.

Both countries also undertake to launch projects to highlight artistic and cultural activities in the other country and pledge to bolster cooperation between cultural organisations in Egypt and Jordan.

The programme was signed by Minister of Higher Education Nassereldine Al Assad and his Egyptian counterpart Fathi Mohammad Ali.

After the signing ceremony, the visiting Egyptian minister was received by Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai with whom he reviewed Egyptian-Jordanian cooperation in educational and cultural affairs.

Dr. Ali arrived in Amman on Monday for a three-day visit to Jordan.

## Arab-American activist suggests new approach to U.S.-Arab relations

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A prominent Arab-American activist has suggested a dramatically new approach towards relations between the Arab World and the U.S. as a prelude to settling the Palestinian problem and restoring peace in the Middle East.

Dr. Suheil E. Elia, a publisher and member of the board of directors of the Los Angeles-based Arab-American Press Guild (AAPG), based his proposal on a three-pronged initiative covering economy, politics and public opinion.

According to Dr. Elia, the Arab countries have a total annual purchasing power of about \$10 billion. This could be used as an instrument of pressure to bring about boosted economic relations between the Arabs and the U.S., Dr. Elia said. On the same front, Dr. Elia added, the estimated \$120 billion to \$130 billion of Arab investments in the U.S. could be a medium for the Arab World to demand counter investments by the U.S. in Arab states.

The Arab approach on the economic front has additional advantages, Dr. Elia said in an interview with the Jordan Times. "If successful the approach would help on several counts," he said. "The Arab states would have the same level of political and economic power as that of the U.S. if they have the equivalent of American capital in the Arab World as the Arab investments in the U.S."

Dr. Elia cited the Iranian and Libyan experience with the U.S. when their assets in America were frozen and the two countries had no effective means to counter the American move.

Furthermore, he said, U.S. investments in the Arab World will create more employment opportunities for Americans in the Arab World and this could help bring about a positive change in American public opinion in favour of the Arabs.

"In addition, Arab states can set their own terms over what kind of projects in which they would like to have the Americans invest. These projects, if properly planned and executed, could be of vital importance to Arab development and drive for self-sufficiency in various fields," he continued.

If the Americans are reluctant to commit themselves to such a venture, Dr. Elia said, "that is the time to make good threats of withdrawing Arab capital from the U.S." On this front, he added, the \$10 billion Arab purchasing power could also be highly effective.

### Coordinating committee

On the political scene, Dr. Elia is proposing the establishment of a "coordinating people's committee" without government involvement to initiate a dialogue between the Arab-American community and its Jewish counterpart.

"The committee could have representatives of leading Arab-American societies and organisations, as well as the business community," said Dr. Elia. "The same combination could also apply for the Jewish-American establishment." A "neutral" American could head the committee, he said.

The foremost advantage in the basic set-up of such a committee is that "none of the members will be directly involved in the

Arab-Israeli conflict, either politically or otherwise, and the underlying moral concept and value in the working of the committee should act as an incentive towards securing support for recommendations that the committee could come up with," he continued.

Dr. Elia noted that all previous efforts towards a political settlement of the Palestinian problem failed because of "the known, intransigent stands of involved parties and their accepted political beliefs and approach."

"The proposed committee will be a dramatic shift from the traditional approach on the government level," he said, "and I believe this could be highly influential and effective in several aspects."

Pointing out that it was the American-Jewish organisations that provide the base for the almost unlimited U.S. support for Israel, Dr. Elia said only they could "impose a solution on Israel."

The involvement of Jewish organisations through the committee in coming up with recommendations for peace in the Middle East is the most vital factor in Dr. Elia's proposal. "If Israel chooses not to respect the recommendations, the Jewish organisations would have the option of cutting off their support for Israel," he said.

### Settling differences through understanding

Dr. Elia does not envisage any serious problem to achieve success in the major task of settling differences on all levels between the Arab-American community and the Jewish-American community, which represent the two conflicting points of view over the Middle East conflict. "Reaching an understanding and common ground is of course the first step towards establishing the proposed committee but it (successful negotiations to find common ground) has happened before and it would happen again," he said.

When asked whether his proposal is based on the assumption that the U.S. wants peace in the Middle East, he replied: "The U.S. government will not be involved in the issue at all. It will be the people's decision and recommendation. The underlying power of strength in the formulation of recommendations is the role of the Jewish organisations which could pressure Israel."

### Arab media

Commenting on the third level of his proposal — efforts towards changing the image of Arabs in American public opinion — Dr. Elia laments the state of the Arab media. "They are preaching to the converted," he said. "There is no need to tell the Arabs what the Arab cause is all about; they know it already. But, at the moment all we hear is the Arab media talking about the Arab cause and the



Dr. Suheil Elia

conflict with Israel. The focus of the media is towards whereas it should be aimed at the Western world and the Americans."

"We hear that the Saudis are inviting Syrian journalists, Jordan is hosting Egyptian newsmen and Kuwait is turning to the UAE media for attention on an issue that should be projected in its full magnitude to the West," he continued.

### Conference on journalism

Dr. Elia, a publisher himself, said the AAPG plans to host a meeting in the U.S. between Arab and American journalists in January 1987.

During his current visit to Jordan, Dr. Elia, who has been elected chairman of the planned conference, discussed Jordanian participation in the Jan. 15 meeting. He said it was agreed in principle that a three-member Jordanian delegation, headed by the president of the Jordan Press Association, will attend the meeting. The AAPG has also extended an invitation to His Majesty King Hussein to attend the meeting, Dr. Elia said.

Dr. Elia is currently visiting the Middle East in preparation for the forthcoming conference.

The AAPG is a non-profit organisation which groups the owners of all Arab-American publications. "We have more than 270 Arab-American newspapers and magazines — more than the total of all publications in the entire Arab World," according to Dr. Elia. "In addition, we (AAPG members) own television and radio stations and other media outlets," he added.

### American aid to Israel

The major aim of the AAPG is to better the Arab image in the U.S., Dr. Elia said. Also, it seeks to publish as much data about the imbalance in the American support for Israel and the Arabs. "We want to underscore, through every possible means, the heavy U.S. backing for Israel in the Middle East," he said. "Our efforts are aimed at not reducing American support for Israel but to reduce such aid if the aid adversely affects or threatens Arab interests." Furthermore, he added, Arab-American efforts could also result in the U.S. imposing limitations on Israel's use of American weapons.

## Facts and figures on business

Jordan Industries & Services Guide 1986-1987 (Second Edition) Published by Ammon

By Sami G. Khouri

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The rapid pace of development in Jordan's industrial and services sectors during the past decade has not been matched by more sophisticated business information and publishing.

Several local and foreign publishers have started to fill the gap, however, and this volume is the latest, indigenous effort to meet Jordanian and foreign businesspeople's need for accurate, business-related information.

The bi-lingual volume, with 244 English pages and 210 Arabic pages, includes full texts of six key government laws covering imports and exports, income tax, investment, encouragement, foreign company registrations and the free zones. The English language quality of the translations is excellent.

The second section of the book is a listing of domestic industries, classified according to textile industries, building materials, metal and engineering firms, chemical and petroleum companies, foodstuffs, wood and furniture industries and handicrafts.

Each section is further sub-divided into more precise categories. For example, under textile industries companies are listed under ten different categories, such as carpet factories, embroidery, spools, stocking factories, yarn and weaving, and if you've always wondered where to find them, text factories (of which Jordan has at least two).

### Services and information

The third and last section of the book, "services and information," has a useful and up-to-date, but usually incomplete, listing of auditors, banks, contractors, computer services, insurance companies, travel agents, and clearing and transport firms. The weakness of these listings is that the editors appear, in most cases, to have included only the names of those companies that advertised in the book.

### BOOK REVIEW

While this is fair enough in a commercially-oriented world, it detracts significantly from the usefulness of these listings, which include, for example, only two auditors/accountants, two computer services companies, four insurance firms, four car rental companies, and three transport and clearing agents — instead of the scores of such companies that exist in Jordan.

### Telephone directory

The last section of the book includes complete and accurate telephone number listings of government ministries and

## Haj Hassan receives invitation to labour conference in Seoul

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al-Haj Hassan has received an invitation to take part in an international labour conference to be held in Seoul, South Korea in October.

The invitation was delivered to the minister by South Korean Ambassador to Jordan Dong Soon Park who called on the minister Tuesday. The minister and the ambassador also discussed Jordanian-South Korean cooperation in labour-related affairs.

The invitation said that the conference will last five days and will discuss means of bolstering labour relations among the participating countries and training manpower and increasing technical cooperation among them. In addition, it said, the conference will discuss labour issues world wide and the South-South dialogue.

## Forum organises summer camp for Arab youth

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Forum Humanaum is organising a camp for youths from various parts of the Arab World and the event is to be held under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

A statement issued by the forum said that 80 youths will take part in the camp, to open on Aug. 20, and will participate in its various activities and programmes. The participants will hear lectures on the Arab-Israeli conflict, Jordan's role in the Middle East issue and the responsibility of Arab youth in absorbing and utilising technology for development, the statement said. It said that the youths will also attend a symposium on the Great Arab Revolt and will hold meetings with Minister of Youth Eid Dahiyat, the presidents of the Jordanian universities and other prominent figures.

In addition, the participants will tour archaeological and tourist sites, scientific and educational institutions in the Kingdom and will be briefed on the battles which took place at Karameh and Yarmouk.

Last year, the forum held its first camp and 100 participants in the event had a chance to meet one another, to exchange views on various national issues and to study Jordan's development. The participants, who came from 11 Arab countries, gathered at the camp which was held at Mu'ta University, near Karak in the south of Jordan.

The camp is designed to highlight Jordan's historical background and the country's role in confronting the "Zionist challenge. It also aims to increase Arab youth interaction among Arab youth through their time together at the camp and on their visits.

All set for Jerash festival

AMMAN (J.T.) — Final arrangements have been made for the formal opening of the Fifth Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts, scheduled to start on July 9 and the event will be held under royal patronage, according to a statement issued by the festival's Higher National Committee. The statement said that the various sub-committees charged with preparations for the festival have completed their work and responsibilities have been assigned to each one of them during the festival, which will last until July 19.

Several ambulances will be assigned to handle any emergency cases and wireless telephone exchanges and two television vehicles will be on hand to cover the festival's events, the statement said. It went on to say that contacts have been made with the Ministry of Tourism to provide pamphlets, maps and posters showing archaeological and tourist sites in the Kingdom.

Jordanian, Arab and



international groups will perform at the festival and a number of Jordanian plays and two popular Egyptian theatrical shows will be presented during the event. Folklore troupes from Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey and Indonesia will also give performances and Spain, the Soviet Union and Italy will present ballet dances. Other troupes performing at the festival will come from France, the United States and Czechoslovakia.

The Higher National Committee is chaired by Her Majesty Queen Noor and the festival's general director is Under Secretary of the Ministry of Information Michael Hamameh.

## FJCC attends Arab commerce talks with France, Britain

AMMAN (Petra) — The Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce (FJCC) has taken part in the meetings of the general assembly and board of directors of the Arab-French Chamber of Commerce which concluded in Paris on June 20.

FJCC Chairman Hamdi Al Tabba'a said that the meetings discussed a report on the chamber's activities during the past year and re-elected the chamber's arbitration committee. Also discussed was the possibility of holding a Jordanian information day in France at the end of this year.

Mr. Tabba'a also participated in the meetings of the Arab side in the board of directors of the Arab-British Chamber of Commerce, held in London on June 23.

## Mafrag council buys land for crafts, industries' zone

MAFRAQ (Petra) — Mafrag Municipality has purchased 100 dunams on which it plans to establish a craft and light industries zone. Mafrag Mayor Abdullah Bashous said that his council has applied for a JD 150,000 loan from the Cities and Villages Development Bank to build the new zone, the designs and plans for which have been worked out.

He said that the municipality has also embarked on a project for widening the approaches to the city and improving a six-kilometre stretch of road leading to the city at a cost of JD 28,000. The project will be completed in two months time, he said.

The Jordan Times' new telephone numbers: 667171-6 and 670141-4

## CONDOLENCES

Sami and Ann Sawalha inform their friends of the death of

FRANCES HUTCHISON (Ann's Mother)

and invite them to a special memorial service on Wednesday, July 2, at 6 p.m. at the Roman Catholic Church in Sweifish off the 6th Circle.



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### Example not in Mr. Shultz

IN A ceremony on June 24, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz received an award which brought into stark relief the tremendous gap between the image of Mr. Shultz inside his country and the reality of his performance and policies in the international arena. The American Institute for Public Service honoured the secretary of state with one of its 1986 Jefferson Awards for excellence in public service, citing his "spirit of cooperation and calmness" and commitment "towards the concept of a lasting, honourable peace with dignity, with responsibility." We are told that Mr. Shultz has exhibited these qualities in "diplomatic negotiations across a broad spectrum of international problems."

Without meaning to disparage in any way the American Institute for Public Service, we see little merit in the choice of George Shultz as an exemplary public servant, and little evidence of the achievements for which he is credited. Frankly, we are hard-pressed to think of a single diplomatic achievement over a significant international problem negotiated by Mr. Shultz during his four year tenure at the State Department. In the key trouble spots of the world — Central America, southern Africa, the Middle East and Afghanistan — it is the thud of mortar shells and the sound of machine-gun fire, not the calm voice of peaceful compromise, which has echoed throughout the Shultz years. In an age of increasingly personal and seemingly institutionalised violence against civilians by an ever-widening circle of extremists on both the right and left of the political spectrum, the tone set by Washington has been closer to fanaticism than to moderation. And in this the U.S. secretary of state has taken the lead, with his calls throughout 1984 and 1985 for military retaliation against the alleged sponsors of "international terrorism," even if this knowingly entailed the loss of innocent human life.

Parallel with this militarisation of American foreign policy has been a marked unwillingness by Mr. Shultz and the diplomats under his guidance to commit U.S. power and prestige to the course of a negotiated settlement of any serious international conflict. Thus with regard to the Arab-Israeli conflict the secretary of state has observed more than once that "you can't force movement (towards peace) where there isn't any." On the issue of preparations for a U.S.-Soviet summit later this year, Mr. Shultz recently observed "It takes two to have a meeting and if they don't want to have a meeting there is nothing we can do about it." Such comments — as well as that countless repeated metaphor from the sporting world, "the ball is in their court" — patently ignore the danger of the underlying conflicts over which negotiations are pending, and the consequent responsibility to spare no effort towards peace before further blood flows.

In accepting his Jefferson Award, Mr. Shultz indicated that the honour was "an inspiration to younger Americans who turn to our example." We hope that few will emulate the current secretary of state, whose example does not in truth augur well for the future of American diplomacy and for a future where peaceful compromise might yet replace the ever-more deadly force of arms in the conduct of international relations.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: Scandal threatens Israel

THE internal security scandal in Israel has now entered a very critical stage with voices raised in the Israeli parliament demanding the resignation of the present coalition government led by Shimon Peres. Reports on the scandal coincided with the political circles' linking of the affair with the relationship between the Likud and the Labor blocs in the coalition, and the impact it will have on the future of the government. For us, we have to take into consideration the fact that such scandal and subsequent changes in government or other developments are bound to push the Middle East crisis to the background, and focus all attention on the disputes among the Israeli leaders. It is indeed an opportunity for the Israelis to ignore the whole Middle East issue and turn their attention to internal questions that might or might not bring about a real change in the political set-up inside Israel. It has been noticed that whenever the Israelis feel they are in trouble, through facing pressure on them to implement United Nations resolutions and pave the way for peace in the region, they resort to side issues and claim they cannot think of anything else until their internal problems are resolved. This is bound to give the Israelis more time to complete preparations for consolidating their hold on the occupied Arab lands, but more importantly to shun all bids for a genuine peace in the Middle East.

#### Al Dustour: Taba dispute continues

THE question of Taba is still outstanding and is still plaguing the uneasy relations between Israel and Egypt. The Taba question entails more than a few hundred metres of land and goes beyond the issue of territory between the two sides. The whole question seems to be employed by Israel as a lever to exercise pressure on Egypt to make it succumb to the Camp David agreement and the wishes of the Zionists. As for the United States, it is clear that it too is trying to exercise pressure on Cairo, and its envoy to the region is believed to be carrying out this mission at the moment. Under President Hosni Mubarak, Egypt has been leaning more and more towards the Arab National and reaffirming its affiliation to the Arabs in word and deed, simply because the Egyptian people still reject the Camp David accords and its humiliating terms. At present, Egypt is facing an economic crisis as a direct result of the economic recession that has been affecting the whole Middle East region; and definitely it will also be facing mounting pressure from Washington to accept Israel's terms if the United States is to offer more economic assistance to the Egyptian people.

#### Sawi Al Shaab: GCC urges Arab unity

THE leaders of the Gulf states are busy these days trying to restore solidarity among Arab countries. They no doubt realise that the dangers they are facing and the threats from their common enemy cannot be overcome without unity of ranks and a rallying of forces. These leaders are deeply disturbed by the present state of affairs prevailing in the Arab World and are pained to see Arab countries split and divided and weak because of their differences and disputes. They feel that such a situation is destabilising the Middle East in general and the Gulf region in particular. Perhaps the gravest danger these leaders and their people are facing at the moment is the Gulf war and Iran's desperate attempts to widen it to include other areas, causing so much destruction and undermining the economies of the Arab Gulf states. This situation prompted the Gulf leaders to issue a final communiqué through their foreign ministers, expressing determination to work seriously to re-establish solidarity among Arab countries for the sake of confronting the dangers looming in the offing. The dangers that confront the Arabs cannot be handled without unity of ranks and determination to stand together in the face of the common enemy.

# Third World economics: Theory and practice

By Riad Khouri

ECONOMICS as a "science" or academic discipline started with Aristotle, who subsumed it under "politics". Interestingly enough the root of the word economic comes from the Greek word for "house-keeping" or "homemaking" — housewives and others concerned with domestic affairs will be pleased to hear that they in fact were the first economists.

Economics as we know it today more or less began with the publication of Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* in 1776, and it's probably not a coincidence that in the same year the Americans, the businessmen to end all businessmen, were declaring their independence and going on to become the greatest consumers and producers in history.

For the next hundred years or so, people talked about "political economy" instead of economics, but by the end of the 19th century this changed. Marx and his successors continued to discuss economics in a historical context, while most academics in the universities and other institutions of learning in Europe and North America began to treat economics as a "pure" discipline isolated to a great extent from politics.

### Why Reagan is still a reluctant suitor

Alain Cass, recently in Manila, has discovered that relations between America and the Philippines are not all that they could be. He advances some reasons over why Washington and Manila eye each other carefully.

U.S. State Department officials spend a good deal of their time at the moment pretending that all is well between the U.S. and the Philippines. They point to a string of visits by senior American officials to Manila, repeated assurances of friendship by the White House and a hurriedly prepared package of economic assistance as signs of good faith.

Mr. George Shultz, U.S. Secretary of State, is to take the unusual step of devoting an entire speech shortly to reassuring President Corason Aquino that the administration is at least as keen on her government as it was on the regime deposed in a military-backed revolution three months ago.

But doubts persist. They were most recently expressed by Mrs. Aquino herself who asked somewhat testily in an interview: "What are they (the U.S.) waiting for? Do they think I am anti-American or something?" Mrs. Aquino was echoing the growing frustration of her officials and the confusion among her supporters abroad who find it puzzling that the U.S. only halfheartedly supports a government which it helped instal in the first place.

Compared with President Ronald Reagan's enthusiastic backing for the Nicaraguan Contras, for example, the reservation in his support for Mrs. Aquino has struck many Filipinos as odd.

Unfavourable comparisons are also being made between the \$605 million aid to the Philippines this year — only \$105 million of which is new money — and the greater sums allocated by the U.S. to the military regime in Pakistan. Pleas of economic stringency from an administration which has presided over the biggest explosion in the budget deficit in history do not go down well in Manila.

The questions being asked about President Reagan's Philippines policy — especially by the U.S. Democrats — are underscored by the belief that nowhere in the world are the stakes higher for U.S. prestige and strategic interests than in the Philippines.

The two major American military bases there provide an essential link in U.S. global reach and are probably impossible to replace. Washington would appear to have every interest in reinforcing Mrs. Aquino against the twin threats of economic collapse and the Communist insurgency, but is moving with surprising stealth.

On a broader level, what is also at stake, in the view of some administration critics, is the reliability of U.S. support for democratic regimes in the developing world which have a nationalist tinge, as opposed to autocracies with a poor human rights record but an unblemished pro-American stand.

There appear to be three probable explanations to the attitude of the Reagan administration and the disappointment felt in Manila.

The first is a question of unrealistic expectations on the part of Mrs. Aquino and her government. There is a touching naivety about the belief in Manila that Mrs. Aquino's extraordinary seizure of power would lead to other miracles.

Portrayed as a Joan of Arc by her supporters, she and those around her believed that the rest of the world would capitulate before the "people power" which swept away Mr. Ferdinand Marcos. Banks would automatically rescind the country's debts, the IMF would suddenly become lenient, Swiss courts would sacrifice banking

universities and other institutions of learning in Europe and North America began to treat economics as a "pure" discipline isolated to a great extent from politics.

Today we really have two kinds of economics: The Marxian variety which has found a home in the Soviet Union and a few other countries, and the economics of the Western middle class which is taught and applied in most places in the rest of the world, including many of the developing countries.

It isn't just at Harvard or London that "Western" economics is taught. Go into most economics classes most of the time at the American University of Beirut or the University of Jordan and you will hear something quite similar.

Is this logical, fair or constructive? Can the economic problems of Syria, Sudan, Sri Lanka and Saudi Arabia be explained by studying American or British ideas and textbooks? I don't really think so. "Development economics" is taught in much of the world today

as if it were a poorer cousin of the real thing in the West, just as some Americans have a tendency to treat places like Egypt or the Philippines as if they were distressed appendages of the United States.

At best, this is intellectually misguided and a waste of time. Less charitably, we can look upon this sort of thing as deliberate obfuscation by Westerners and their friends of the real problems of the Third World.

Certain development theories of Western origin so fashionable in developing countries, and especially the implicit assumptions and orthodox economic principles underlying them, have exercised such a great influence on many students, teachers and policy-makers with a training background based on these theories that a different idea concerning the historical cause and real nature of underdevelopment can hardly assert itself.

James Scates is a Hungarian academic with teaching

experience in the Third World where he was surprised and distressed at how much his students "using standard Western textbooks of economics were inclined to keep repeating the abstract formulas and sterile definitions of these books, when discussing even such economic and social phenomena of their own country as were directly perceptible to them."

He says that many of his students gave evidence not only of their incapability of taking a historical approach but also of having doubts — due to the influence of these textbooks — even about their own empirical experiences or those of older generations.

"It seems, however," he adds, "that in teaching even at the university level, the written word commands a much greater effect than the spoken one."

The misery and backwardness of the periphery of the international economic system cannot be explained outside the context of the development of the world economy as a whole. Just as

it is no paradox that hovers in parts of the Middle East exist side by side with the homes of the rich, the wealth of the West and the underdevelopment of Asia, Africa and Latin America are parts of the same phenomenon.

But we shouldn't go to another extreme and over-simplify the problem by imagining that all the ills of the Third World are somehow the fault of international capitalism. The fact is that the developing countries include a very big mixed bag of states, and figures on their trade and growth conceal as much as they reveal. There are big differences among countries, depending especially on the composition of their exports.

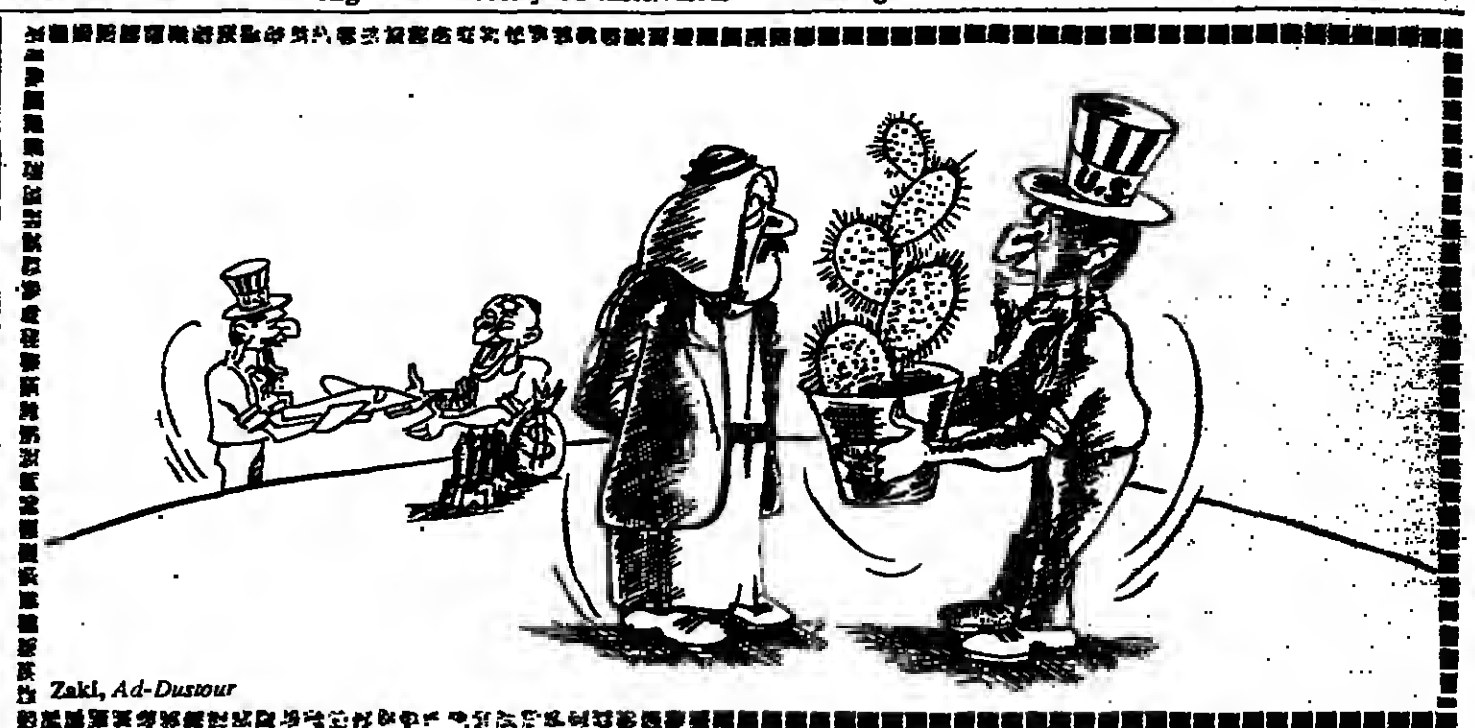
Developing states in Asia, which include most of the exporters of manufactured goods, are currently enjoying growth in real Gross Domestic Product. In contrast, Latin America will be lucky this year to restore its output to 1981 levels, while Asian GDP has gone up 30 per cent during the same period.

Africa's growth is even lower

than Latin America's. This population increase into account means that African per capita incomes are falling, just as they have done annually since 1960.

How can theories of development explain these contrasting phenomena? Western economists cannot, and Marxist thought, while probably coming closer to the truth, is too often used in a simplistic fashion by people who are either intellectually lazy or over-excitable. My answer is simply for Third World economists (and academics and intellectuals in general) to look in their own backyards.

A lot can be gained from using textbooks in schools and universities and becoming familiar with Western or Marxist ideas. But if that's as far as education goes, it simply becomes yet another form of cultural imperialism in which the scarce resources of the developing states are spent on preparing young people for emigration or for another form of alienation.



### Palestinians vow to defend Nablus against Israeli settlers' planned invasion

By Mascha Hamilton  
The Associated Press

NABLUS, OCCUPIED WEST BANK — An organisation of Jewish settlers is determined to move into the largest Palestinian Arab city under Israeli control, despite warnings from people living there that the move could bring bloodshed.

The settlers claim the Bible proves God ordained the Jews to live in Nablus, which they refer to by the Biblical name of Shechem. "This is where the Jewish people became a nation," said Ze'ev Saffer.

Calling itself "Garin Shechem" or the "Nucleus of Nablus" in Hebrew, the group of about 100 has set a goal of one year to complete the move. Their leaders say they have raised several thousand dollars, some in contributions from American Jews, to buy or rent houses.

But Nablus' Palestinians regard the settlers' efforts as the beginning of an attempt to drive them from their homes in this community of 100,000.

Nablus, where Israeli-appointed mayor Zafar Al Masri was assassinated by extremists in March, has long been a centre of Palestinian nationalism

in the West Bank and a recruiting site for the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Israeli military officers label the city a trouble spot. They say at least one anti-Israeli ring is operating there now and likely was responsible for the June 5 shooting of an Israeli settler.

Nablus' fiery former mayor, Bassam Shakaa, warned that anti-Israeli sentiment would be fanned to a fever pitch if Israeli settlers moved in. "If they come, I will fight them and I will do my best to stop them," vowed Shakaa, who lost both his legs in a car bomb set by Israeli settlers in 1980 and was deported by Israel in 1981.

Saeed Erakat, a political science professor at Al Najah, the West Bank's largest university, also warned that Israelis who attempt to settle in Nablus "will not be welcomed with flowers."

"Trying to move into our city is such a provocative act that people will be forced to respond," Erakat said in an interview. "I am certain there will be confrontation and bloodshed."

Israeli authorities have said Israelis cannot move into heavily populated Arab areas in the West Bank of the Jordan River, which Israel occupied in 1967. The

Israeli army in June forced the evacuation of some "Garin Shechem" settlers who had lived in tents on the edge of Nablus for four weeks.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, leader of the right-wing Likud bloc has said he will not alter settlement policy once. Under a power-sharing agreement, he trades jobs with Prime Minister Shimon Peres of the Labour Party in October.

But the settlers believe Shamir may change his mind once he is in power. Shamir's predecessor, Menachem Begin, first allowed Israelis to set up communities on the hillsides that ring this sprawling city 40 miles north of Jerusalem. "We believe the government of Israel wishes us to live in Shechem. They just need somebody to take the first step," said settler Hillel Liberman, one of those who lived in the tents.

"With Shamir as prime minister, we feel confident. Likud always has put more value on the idea of settling the whole of Israel," added Noam Livnat, another "Garin Shechem" member.

Livnat and others claim that since the Jewish claim to Israel is based on an argument that of returning to their biblical

homeland, to give up claims to a place like Nablus would undermine the legitimacy of Israeli sovereignty over modern-day cities like Tel Aviv, which was founded in 1908.

Saffer, mayor of the nearby settlement of Elon Moreh, explained the settlers' viewpoint during a walk around the 3,000-year-old ruins of Shechem, which include the remains of columns and the walls that once surrounded the town.

Saffer and Livnat said the Bible tells of the patriarch Abraham's visit to Shechem as his first stop in ancient Palestine, of Jacob buying land in the area and of Joseph's burial at the city's outskirts.

"This land to me is like my right hand," said Livnat. "I cannot give it up. If I have to fight for it, I will." Shakaa, Erakat and other Palestinians argue, however, that Nablus has been Arab-populated for hundreds of years and that they have established their own claim on the land.

"My father lived here, my father before him, and his before him," Shakaa said. "It would be a grave dishonour to my family if I allowed the Israelis to kick me out."

### Politicians use Japan's poll as warm-up for battle

By Yuko Nakamikado  
Reuters

TOKYO — A lacklustre campaign for next month's general election is highlighting Japan's political contest — not party against party but faction against faction inside the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

With no real election issues to excite public interest, attention is focusing on the prospects for the factions led by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and his potential successors.

Despite an outward show of campaign unity by LDP heavyweights heading their own parties within the party, the never-ending struggle for power and position behind the scenes has reached new heights, political analysts say.

The factions have been a part of Japanese politics since 1955 when two conservative parties merged to form the Liberal Democratic Party. The LDP has never been out of office since.

The groups' influence adds another dimension to the already convoluted world of Japanese politics where, as in many aspects of life here, things are not always what they seem.

With Nakasone required by LDP rules to relinquish the party presidency — and therefore the premiership — in October, would-be successors are jockeying

for position.

No one has written off Nakasone's own chances of staying in power despite his carefully-worded statements to the contrary.

All of which has left pundits poring over the lists of LDP candidates in the 130 multi-member constituencies to try to work out the likely post-election strength of the factions.

The cash supplements the LDP's official endorsement fee of five million yen (\$30,000), a sum which does little to defray the huge costs of electioneering arising from generous entertainment of supporters and constant travel.

Abe, Takeshita and Miyazawa were all criss-crossing the country in support of their own people long before Nakasone dissolved parliament on June 2 and called the election in a move widely seen as part of his undeclared — and at that time denied — bid to extend his term of office.

Although Nakasone has set a modest target of winning just 257 seats in the 512-seat lower house, analysts believe that a substantial victory would make it hard for the LDP to allow him to step down.

He has said he will abide by LDP rules which limit the party president to a maximum of two-year terms. But rules can be changed and most political

analysts have remained sceptical about whether he will quit on October 30.

Kenzo Uchida, professor of politics at Hosei University, said: "With 280 (seats), Nakasone might stay on."

Winning more than 271 seats would give the LDP unassailable control of a parliament it was governing in coalition with a small breakaway group of former LDP members.

Sato said he could see potential for a sizeable majority for the LDP but added: "It does not necessarily lead to Nakasone's re-election, unless the LDP wins a staggering 300 seats."

With LDP candidates from different factions virtually fighting each other rather than the opposition in many constituencies, every leader tries to ensure his supporters get the best chance of being elected in order to swell his faction's numbers in parliament.

The importance of this was demonstrated recently by the barely-concealed fury of Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe when the LDP announced a tentative list of 311 official candidates, omitting about a dozen pledged to the faction headed by former Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda — Abe's power base.

As one of the leadership contenders, Abe will need all the support he can muster when the

time comes to fight for the position and, after hurried party talks, the list of candidates was expanded. Most additions were Abe supporters.

Abe, 62, has two major rivals for the leadership in Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita, also 62, and former Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, 66.

"The general elections are a sort of a primary of the LDP's presidential election later this year for the new leaders who are competing to expand their own bases within the party," Seizaburo Sato, professor of politics at Tokyo University, told Reuters.

In return for numerical support, leaders and senior members of a group provide personal backing and hard cash for new members and aspiring politicians who promise to join their faction when elected.

One unknown factor in the faction-fighting is former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, disabled by a stroke in February 1985 and not seen in public since. Despite his conviction for taking bribes in the Lockheed scandal and his reported inability to walk or talk, he still heads the largest of the factions.

His supporters have announced that he will be running for election again on July 6. His influence, or that of his entourage, could prove decisive in any leadership battle.



# German team documents Iron Age, Roman period copper industry at Feinan

Text and photos  
by Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

The following article is the last in a three-part series on excavation at the Feinan copper mining site in south Jordan. Part one and two appeared on Monday's and Tuesday's issues of the Jordan Times.

AFTER the Chalcolithic/Early Bronze Age, the next important period of ancient mining at Feinan was during the Iron Age, between the 12th and 5th Centuries B.C. Though there was pottery evidence for a human presence at Khirbet en-Nahas during the Iron Age I period (1200-1100 B.C.), the main mining activity seems to have been during the Iron IIC and Persian periods (800-400 B.C.). Because the rich surface ores had been previously exploited, the Iron Age miners sunk shafts up to 20 metres deep to reach the ore horizon and to exploit the ore in chamber-pillar mines. Here they mined only lenses of high-grade ore embedded in host rocks deep inside the mountains. One particularly interesting Iron Age mine in the Wadi Khalid has two identical, adjacent shafts — with a third shaft sunk next to them

hammers, collect the small droplets of copper ore contained in them, and re-smelt them to extract the small amounts of copper that earlier technologies had not been able to exploit.

The crushed slag was further recycled to be used as temper for pottery that was manufactured for domestic purposes and to line the insides of smelting furnaces. Some of the crushed slag was also put back into the furnaces as "return slag" to aid the smelting process.

Three Iron Age domed smelting furnaces were excavated this year. They consisted of a flat, round pit-like furnace bottom, covered by a low dome made of slag-tempered clay. The lens-shaped interior of the furnace had several different forms of additional linings that served to build up a small zone of reaction, and a flat pit where the molten slag would cool and stiffen before being carried off to the nearby slag heaps.

Next to these furnaces is a peculiar round, subterranean pit, thought to have been used to store materials associated with the smelting process.

In the Persian period (5th-4th Centuries B.C.), copper smelting at Khirbet el-Jareh probably used a different technology. This is evidenced by both the remains of a slightly different bellows head in the furnaces, and the typology of the slags.

There is evidence of a Nabatean presence in the area, but little information has been collected to date on the nature or extent of the Nabatean copper industry.

## Roman works

Large-scale mining and smelting resumed in the Roman era (2nd-3rd Centuries A.D.). A particularly impressive mine at Umm el-Amad shows how the Romans dug large underground caves, or chamber-pillar mines. Their roofs were supported by natural rock pillars left in place after the mine had been dug out.

One well preserved mine at Umm el-Amad, in the mountains seven kilometres south of Feinan, is 120 metres deep and 59 metres wide. It has a series of 2.2-metre-high pillars holding up the roof. Other Roman mines were discovered at Wadi Ratiyeb.

The Romans found most of the good quality ores already exploited by the Chalcolithic/Early Bronze and Iron Age miners. To reach the same high-quality copper ores mixed with manganese, they would have had to sink shafts several hundred metres deep. Instead, they went after the



The dark "hills" in foreground and centre of photo are some of the slag heaps at Feinan

leaner, non-manganese ores, which required more sophisticated smelting techniques. They had to bring in manganese from elsewhere, to be used as flux with the leaner copper ores during smelting.

The Romans sunk a third shaft next to the double shafts of the Iron Age mine at Wadi Khalid. This Roman shaft has been identified from coins and pottery, and metal chisels which exactly fit the chisel marks in the shaft and the steps leading down to it.

The Romans often re-opened mines that had been first worked 2500-3000 years earlier during the Chalcolithic/Early Bronze ages. The Romans generally used the older mines simply as entrances, behind which they enlarged the galleries and often sunk internal shafts leading down into new underground galleries.

This meant that some Roman period mines consisted of two, three or even four levels, connected by shafts that had stairs or footholds cut into their sides. Some of the Roman period galleries were immense, in a few cases measuring more than a football field in size.

A surprise of the 1986 season was the discovery of 1.5-metre-wide and two-metre-high galleries — suggesting that animals were used to transport ore inside the mines, as well as from the mines to the central smelting works at Feinan, several kilometres away. Other possible evidence for the use of animals in the underground galleries included water tanks with tapping holes at mine entrances, and devices typically used to tie animals, perhaps for feeding or watering.

As in the Iron Age, the Romans mined and smelted on an industrial scale, to judge by the estimated more than 100,000 tons of slag at Roman period smelting

sites at Feinan. Mining and smelting activity declined rapidly after the Roman period. There is evidence for small-scale smelting during the early Islamic and Medieval periods at el-Furn ("the oven"), Feinan, 'Ain el-Fidan and probably in Wadi Dana. Large amounts of copper pills were found inside buildings next to slag heaps at el-Furn, possibly indicating an ancient foundry workshop that exploited copper ores at the site.

The German survey team identified further recycling of ancient industrial wastes in the Roman and Byzantine inhabitants' use of Iron Age slag "cakes" as building materials. Some of the modern bedou used the ancient slag cakes to make grave covers.

The greater Feinan area is only one of the places in the eastern 'Araba where copper was produced in antiquity. It is known that early copper mining and smelting were also carried out at several other sites in the southern 'Araba, especially in the Wadi

Abu Kusheiba region near Petra. The Bochum Museum team briefly surveyed the Wadi Abu Kusheiba area this year, and identified some of the mines first mentioned by Glueck and Kind. No smelting works have been found in this area to date, suggesting that the copper ore was transported to Feinan for smelting.

Dr. Hauptmann plans to return to Feinan with his team next year, to continue surveying the greater Feinan area and excavating smelters, mines and other installations that have survived to remind us of the technological prowess of our ancestors.

The Bochum Museum's work at Feinan, in cooperation with the Jordanian Department of Antiquities, has been funded by the Volkswagen Foundation.

The Jordanian Natural Resources authority contributed by allowing the team to live in the former NRA camp, two kilometres north-east of Khirbet Feinan. The Department of Antiquities Representative this year was Mr. Emile Masadeh.



Andreas Hauptmann inspects one of the Iron Age copper smelters excavated this year

## Church of England facing split over women priests

By Brian Mooney  
Reuter

LONDON — Four hundred and fifty years after it was founded in a break with Rome over a royal marriage, the Church of England faces the threat of its own breakup over the ordination of women.

Proposals to ordain women priests have set bishop against bishop and parish against parish in a feud that has brought into question the very basis of Anglican Christianity as the established religion of the country.

National newspapers have thrown open their editorial and correspondence pages to clergy and laity on both sides of a theological and sociological debate that has intensified with the approach of a meeting of the church's governing body.

The 600-strong general synod of bishops, priests and laity, meeting in the northern city of York from July 4-8, will take the issue of ordination of women a crucial stage further by debating a report which examines the practical implications of implementing a 1984 synod vote in favour of women priests.

The report warns that the issue could split the Church of England, mother of the worldwide 64-million strong Anglican community, and lead to a rift between church and state.

Opinion polls indicate a majority of church members favour women priesthood but the threatened breakaway group, led by Bishop Graham Leonard of London, claims the support of 2,296 priests, a fifth of the total, and 22 serving bishops.

"The Church of England is simply and profoundly divided," the Times newspaper said. The Times concluded that the church, which has fudged issues in the past to avoid splits, had no easy way out this time.

"It is faced with the prospects of casualties if it goes much further towards the ordination of women. It is faced with even greater casualties if it does not," the paper said.

Women priesthood has been accepted with ease in other important Anglican communities, notably Canada and the U.S.

The proposed change has developed into a major controversy in Britain largely because the established church is so deeply enmeshed in society and its institutions and is therefore prey to its conflicts, traditions, fashions and prejudices.

The church is already in the throes of a serious crisis of identity.

Its storm on the theological front by bishops who want to discard liberal belief in traditional Christian teaching and on the political front by others profoundly at odds with the right wing policies of conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Bishops vented their wrath on Thatcher earlier this year in a report which blamed her policies for the poverty and decay in Britain's inner cities. They are likely to clash with her again in York with calls for economic sanctions against South Africa.

Against this backdrop of political squabbles and internal divisions, the Church of England is also having to contend with the prejudices of a country where male domination remains a fact despite seven years of rule by a woman prime minister.

Much of the debate in the press has focused on women's rights, an issue on which Britain has been hauled before the European courts more than any other country in recent years.

Opponents of the ordination of women have generally argued their case on theological grounds. They have even recruited women to the cause of preserving all-male priesthood.

One conservative government minister, John Gummer, wrote an impassioned plea in the Daily Telegraph newspaper urging women to forego their priestly rights for the sake of church unity.

The dean of St. Paul's, London's influential Cathedral Centre, countered in the same paper by asking: "Does God really have to be denied the right to call these women?"

The women's lobby also argued that the church, faced with falling congregations and declining numbers of male priests, simply could not afford to turn away female vocations.

"The Church of England is urgently in need of all the talent, spiritual and physical energy it can command," a woman wrote to the Times in one of a series of letters on the issue published on the correspondence page.

"By refusing to ordain women as priests the Church of England is denying itself and the people the church serves of a very considerable source of these assets," Elizabeth Smith said.

Traditionalists reject claims that they are hiding behind male chauvinist attitudes.

"Hard as it is to persuade feminists of this, there are profound arguments against female priesthood which arise from the actual way in which God provided for the redemption of the human race," a London Vicar wrote in the Times.

The report to the synod on the ordination of women takes into account such views and envisages that those who held them would set up a separate male-dominated Anglican church.

"We recognise that the difficulties we have been addressing may lead some to separate from the Church of England to form a separate church in the Anglican tradition," the report said.

Among other alternatives, the report says parishes which objected to women priests could have a right of veto.

The report also suggests that priests who feel they cannot work side by side with women might have to be pensioned off.

It says that a schism would probably lead to the disestablishment of the church which is one of the last remaining in Europe to retain formal links with the state.

Disestablishment would be seen by many as a revolution and it would pose awkward questions for the monarchy which remains the titular head of the Church of England.

Those working for the reunification of the English church with Rome have warned, meanwhile, that the ordination of women would create "a fresh and grave obstacle to reconciliation."

Rome, under Pope John Paul, is steadfastly opposed to ordaining women.

But many Anglicans believe that eventually the Roman Catholic church will have to come to terms with demands for women priests and that the issue is therefore not going to be a permanent impediment to reuniting Rome and Canterbury which split under King Henry VIII in 1536.

The English church itself is not moving at breakneck speed. Church officials said that whatever the outcome of the synod debates in York it was likely to take several more years before women priests were ordained in the established church — if ever.

## Technology helps safety board solve plane wreck riddles

By Donald J. Frederick  
National Geographic

WASHINGTON — The China Airlines 747 jumbo jet cruising along at 41,000 feet suddenly veers sharply to the right, goes into a spin, and then a sharp dive. It finally pulls out at 7,000 feet, narrowly averting disaster.

Viewers watching the TV screen often breathe a sigh of relief, even though they're watching only an animated version of a near-disaster that happened more than a year ago.

The terror-filled moments of China Airlines' flight 006 were re-created for more than shock value. Blending video computer graphics and information from digital flight recorders, officials at the National Transportation Safety Board now have a new tool that may help them determine the cause of aviation accidents.

### 'Total confusion'

In the case of the China Airlines flight, the pilot was distracted by a dead engine and inadvertently rolled the aircraft in its direction. "He was totally confused, and that was shown very clearly by the computer graphics," says Dennis R. Grossi, a flight data recorder analyst with the safety board.

Created as an independent government agency in 1967, the board is charged with promoting transportation safety and determining the probable cause of rail, highway, marine, and pipeline accidents.

"By far the board's largest single activity is aviation," says public information officer Arthur Bradford Dumber Jr. "Only in aviation are we required to determine the cause of every accident."

There was plenty to keep the board busy last year. It routinely investigates about 3,000 accidents annually — most involving private pilots — but 1985 was particularly grim for U.S. air-carrier operations. The toll of 526 fatalities was second only to the

655 in 1977, the year that two jumbo jets collided on a foggy runway in the Canary Islands, with a death toll of 581.

News of fatal crash or serious accident involving an air carrier in the United States brings one of the agency's "go teams" to the scene. Sometimes, as in the March 31 Mexican crash that killed 166 persons, the board's experts are invited to help investigate.

Composed of as many as nine specialists in various fields, the teams serve on a rotating basis and must be available at a moment's notice. They don't prepack their suitcases, however, because there's no way of knowing whether they might next encounter the chilly winds of Alaska or the balmy breezes of Florida.

### 'Cold sweat'

A call to action brings varied reactions from go-team members. "I literally break into a cold sweat when I get the word," says Dumber, who like all his colleagues, sometimes arrives at the scene of a tragedy before the bodies have been cleared from the wreckage.

But professionalism soon takes over. "You're working 16 to 18 hours a day, and you don't have time to be unhappy about what you're doing," Dumber explains.

One of the most important persons on the scene is the structures expert, who charts the places where pieces of wreckage are found and tries to determine the aircraft's course and angle of flight before and after impact.

"We try to come up with a precise diagram of the crash site confining all the elements that might have a bearing on the 'ident,'" says Monty L. Montgomery, chief of the board's Engineering Services Division.

Use of laser measuring devices at major crash sites may soon be common. "They do the job quicker and produce more accurate measurements," Montgomery says.

Other specialists concentrate on the aircraft's electrical and hydraulic systems, its engines, the history of the flight from takeoff to crash, and rescue efforts. They also look into air traffic control, weather, aircraft maintenance records, and eyewitness accounts. They try to evaluate the performance of the flight crew.

For catastrophic accidents, outside experts or volunteers are frequently called upon. For instance, people from the Federal Aviation Administration, the carrier involved, manufacturers of various components, and representatives of the pilots' and flight attendants' unions all may be asked to lend a hand. "An investigative team can sometimes number 75 or more," says Dumber.

### Recovering Challenger debris

Similarly, other agencies sometimes tap the safety board's expertise. One of its specialists, Terry J. Armentrout, heads the group that is recovering and examining debris from the Jan. 28 explosion of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's shuttle Challenger.

Debris of one kind or another is scattered all over Michael L. Marx's metallurgical laboratory in Washington. He and his staff search for accident clues in key parts of wreckage returned to board headquarters. Among their tools are two scanning electron microscopes capable of magnifying objects thousands of times. "We're able to find cracks, metal fatigue, and sources of corrosion in propellers and engine parts that we'd never be able to find with normal microscopes," Marx says.

The most important clues to an accident are often provided by the voice and flight data recorders nestled in an aircraft's tail. These "black boxes" — they're actually orange — allow investigators to listen in on what was happening and analyze factors such as the

plane's speed, altitude, and direction just before a mishap.

"The flight recorder is supposed to tell you what happened," explains analyst Grossi. "The human-performance people take it from there, and attempt to tell you why."

Analysing the human side of accidents, James W. Danaher, chief of the Survival Factors Division, has found that an increasing number of incidents show that "a good pilot today has to be a lot more than a masterful stick-and-thrower jockey."

The secret is good management and instant delegation of authority, Danaher says. "There have been times when the captain tried to fly the airplane, sort out the problem, communicate with the crew and the ground, didn't do any of them well, and crashed."

### Fatal preoccupation

As an example, Danaher recalls the case of a big commercial jet whose nose-gear light went off during an approach to Miami. The pilot became preoccupied with the problem and put the plane on automatic pilot. Someone inadvertently leaned against the controls, disengaging the automatic pilot, and the aircraft banked slowly and plowed into the Everglades. The last words of a flight-crew member who noticed an altimeter reading were, "Hey, what's happening here?"

Such tragedies occasionally prompt the transportation safety board to instigate dramatic changes in procedures. After a series of crashes in the late 1960s and the '70s, the board was instrumental in getting ground-proximity-warning systems called "prox boxes" installed on U.S. airliners. The system sounds a loud noise, accompanied by the cry "pull-up," when an aircraft deviates from its normal flight path.

The prox box gives some pilots a headache. But without the device, some of them might not be around today to enjoy the discomfort.



Metallurgist Joe Epperson of the National Transportation Safety Board does detective work on an instrument from a jetliner's flight deck. A charred flight data recorder — often called a "black box" — lies in foreground. Safety board sleuths investigate air-carrier accidents in search of their probable cause.

## Migraine headaches remain a mystery

By Michael Conlon  
Reuter

CHICAGO — The migraine headache seems to afflict the human race worldwide without regard to poverty or wealth and remains mysterious despite years of research. Experts studying the phenomenon have said.

Physicians from several countries met in Chicago on June 28 to exchange the latest information on the painful condition which victimizes women more than men by about a two- or three-to-one ratio.

Migraines, from which about 16 million Americans suffer, are chronic, severe, throbbing headaches usually affecting one side of the head. They are often accompanied by nausea, vomiting and sensitivity to light and sound. Chills, fever and pain in the extremities may also occur. Roughly one sufferer in 10 will not respond to existing therapy.

Doctor Arthur Elkind, who runs a headache clinic in Mount Vernon, N.Y., and is co-chairman of the American Association for the Study of Headache Conference, told Reuters that the way a migraine actually works is

still somewhat in dispute, and the mechanisms that trigger it are varied.

Some believe the unrelenting pain of a migraine is caused by a neurological disturbance within the brain, while others think it begins in blood vessels distributed in the head area.

"Most seem to believe that the headaches probably being in the central nervous system, in the mid-brain or higher areas," he said.

It can be triggered by "any one of a number of things — depression, excitement, bright lights, food, especially that bad monosodium glutamate, bad weather. There are many different stimuli which send impulses into the central nervous system."

"Usually there is a hereditary history. It may be some hereditary abnormality, possibly a chemical in the nervous system. We think that serotonin in the brain may be largely responsible for the onset, and a lot of the drugs being employed are serotonin inhibitors," he said.

Elkind said the migraine "is ubiquitous in every civilization, in every culture. The frequency is about the same everywhere."



## Navratilova rolls towards her fifth Wimbledon crown

LONDON (R) — Martina Navratilova continued a remorseless drive towards her fifth successive Wimbledon singles title Tuesday by drubbing unseeded West German Bettina Bunge 6-1 6-3 in their quarter-final.

The 29-year-old six times champion took just 56 minutes to dispose of Bunge, who upset eighth-seeded Manuela Maleeva of Bulgaria Monday.

It was a highly competent performance by the champion, who has dropped just 21 games in five matches and only once conceded more than three in a set.

She had some difficulty returning Bunge's serve in the early stages, but the West German in turn made some crucial volleying errors as Navratilova took a 2-0 lead.

Bunge, who has lost all her 14 previous matches against Navratilova, two of them here, got on to the scoreboard for 2-1 and the number one seed immediately raised her game a level.

She began to zero in on Bunge's serve, posing awkward volleying problems for the West German with a string of low, dipping returns, and took the opening set in 25 minutes.

The 23-year-old Bunge, a semifinalist in 1982 when she also lost to Navratilova, could not shed her inhibitions under the incessant pounding from the champion as the second set began.

Again Navratilova won the first three games before Bunge could reply, and at 5-1 she reached match point with an ace down the middle of the court.

Finally, Bunge cast off her reserve and opened up, albeit briefly, to take three points and the game with some aggressive play, breaking her rival's serve for the only time.

She held her serve but Navratilova wrapped it up in the next game, winning on her third match point when Bunge returned

a serve out of court.

"I've made an adjustment in my serve, throwing it up a bit higher," Navratilova said. "This was a good test for me, because Bettina might be the only serve-and-volleyer I meet in the tournament."

"I'll have to go back practising with baseliners now."

Navratilova said her parents and sister were here with her this week, for the first time in Wimbledon since 1981. "That's nice for me. I like to share things," she said.

On her form Tuesday, Navratilova will soon be sharing another title and matching the record of five in succession set by Suzanne Lenglen of France in 1923.

Third-seeded Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia took her appointed place in the semifinals with a 6-7 6-0 6-2

victory over unseeded Lori McNeil of the United States.

The brilliant but erratic Mandlikova, who has won every Grand Slam tournament except Wimbledon, raced to a 5-2 lead in the first set against the 22-year-old American.

But then McNeil, product of a free coaching programme in a poor district of Houston, found her rhythm, started hitting the ball decisively and drew level. She won the tie-break 7-4 after Mandlikova netted two hurried forehand volleys.

After that, it was all downhill for McNeil, who in the 1984 U.S. Open had led Mandlikova one set and 4-2 before succumbing to the stylish Czechoslovak.

In Tuesday's second and third set, she could never get in an effective challenge against Mandlikova who showed with her speed and agility at the net why she is ranked number four in the world.

Mandlikova said after her win on the sun-baked number one court: "I felt like I was playing in Florida."

## Paris-Peking rally course to include stage in Jordan

PARIS (R) — Six specially-adapted Peugeot vehicles set out Tuesday to reconnoitre the 18,000 kilometre route planned for a Paris-Peking rally next year.

The Peugeot "4" vehicles, designed for rough cross-country conditions, looked out of place in the mid-day Paris traffic as police escorted them on the start of their journey, which follows the route of 19th-century explorer Marco Polo.

The organisers, STE Tour De France and three French sporting magazines, plan to hold the

Paris-Peking rally in the autumn of 1987 and hope it will enjoy the same success as the African car rallies.

It was necessary to send a team on an advance reconnaissance mission to check maps, and to fix petrol and control points, they told journalists.

The three-month-long planning journey will take them through France, Italy, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Oman, over to Pakistan and on through China to Peking.

Both sides visited IOC headquarters and presented written replies to the IOC plan," the spokeswoman for the Lausanne-based Olympic governing body, Michele Verdier, told Reuters Monday before expiry of a June 30 deadline.

She refused to disclose details, saying the IOC would comment only after President Juan Antonio Samaranch returns on Wednesday from the World Cup soccer tournament in Mexico City.

North Korea has indicated it will reject the IOC compromise advanced by Samaranch on June 11. South Korea indicated it will accept the plan to give a few Olympic events to Pyongyang.

North Korea demanded last year that the Seoul Games be shared equally and threatened a boycott if its demands were rejected.

The Soviet Union and other communist states have backed the Pyongyang demands but have yet to declare whether they would support a boycott — the fourth consecutive boycott of the Summer Games.

Samaranch said the IOC plan, forged after three rounds of talks with North and South Korean Olympic delegations, was his last effort to mediate the dispute.

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### Lineker moves to Barcelona

LONDON (AP) — England soccer striker Gary Lineker, top scorer in the World Cup Finals, Tuesday joined Spanish club Barcelona in a reported £3 million transfer deal. Meanwhile, England's reserve goalkeeper, Chris Woods, joined Scotland's Glasgow Rangers for £600,000. Lineker, who scored 40 domestic League and Cup goals for Everton last season, bagged six more in the World Cup as England reached the quarterfinals before losing to the eventual winner, Argentina. At Barcelona, last season's European Champions' Cup losing finalist which is managed by Englishman Terry Venables, Lineker will join forces with Welsh striker Mark Hughes, who has joined the Spanish club for £2 million from Manchester United.

### U.S. announces Davis Cup squad

WIMBLEDON, England (AP) — Jimmy Arias, Aaron Krickstein, Brad Gilbert, Ken Flach and Robert Seguso have been named to the United States Davis Cup squad which will play Mexico in a quarterfinal round July 18-20, it was announced Tuesday. The same players represented the United States in its first-round victory over Ecuador earlier this year. Seguso, who upset Jimmy Connors in the first round at Wimbledon last week, and Flach will play doubles while Arias, Krickstein and Gilbert will fight it out for the final two spots on the team. Only four players can be on the team for the matches. Arias suffered a severely sprained ankle the day before the French Open began in May and has not played since. Like Arias, Krickstein is considered at his best on clay, while Gilbert prefers fast courts. The United States-Mexico Davis Cup competition will be played on clay.

### Steve Overt, Zola Budd turn in best times

BELFAST (R) — Britons Steve Overt and Zola Budd produced 1986 world best times over 5,000 and 3,000 metres respectively at the Ulster Games Monday. Former Olympic 800 metre champion Overt booked a place in England's Commonwealth Games team with a time of 13 minutes 20.06 seconds. It was a vintage performance by Overt, out on his own after five laps in only his second race at the distance in six years. Chasing American Mark Nenow overhauled Overt at the bell but the Briton stayed in touch and then produced his famous finishing burst to regain the lead off the final bend. South Africa-born Budd romped home with a 100-metre advantage in 8:34.43 — wearing shoes for once because the track was wet. She normally runs barefoot.

## Koreas respond to IOC

LAUSANNE, Switzerland (R) — North and South Korea have tabled formal answers to an International Olympic Committee (IOC) "final offer" aimed at saving the 1988 Seoul Summer Games from a boycott, an IOC spokeswoman said.

Both sides visited IOC headquarters and presented written replies to the IOC plan," the spokeswoman for the Lausanne-based Olympic governing body, Michele Verdier, told Reuters Monday before expiry of a June 30 deadline.

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## Soccer still no hit in America

By Brian Killean  
Reuters

CHICAGO — Argentines roared with Diego Maradona's every move. West Germans held their breath and a worldwide audience was glued to their televisions. But one major country refused to dance to the feverish beat of the World Cup.

Despite the hoopla, the typical sports fan in the United States, where football means shoulder pads and helmets, was largely indifferent to Argentina's clash in the final with West Germany on Sunday.

The most popular game on the planet may excite patrons in the local cantina and inflame passions in the neighbourhood rathskeller or pub, but those in sporting bars here before the World Cup Final were not swept up in the furor.

"What is there to get excited about?" asked Rick Crampell, a doctor visiting Chicago for a weekend baseball series.

"If America was involved, it might be different," was another typical sentiment expressed in Chicago's Ultimate Sports Bar and Grill.

Taxi cab driver Shimon Levit, a native of Argentina, was confused by the state of sports here.

"Soccer will never catch on here, not like baseball — but that looks like something for fools. How people can hit a ball with a stick I don't know."

Irish bartender Joseph Byrne, behind the long mahogany bar at Chicago's landmark Berghoff

restaurant, said that interest in the World Cup had definitely picked up as the tournament progressed.

"A lot of people were interested," he said. "But we had to explain things."

Mark Olson at the Ultimate Sports Bar, where patrons practise basketball shots between beers, said he also detected increasing interest in the final stages of the World Cup.

"Every night we've had someone want to see it on TV," he said.

That may not sound like a groundswell of support, but compared to the indifference that buried professional outdoor soccer in the United States, it bespeaks a turnaround.

The first major experiment in big-time outdoor soccer here died in 1984 with the collapse of the North American Soccer League (NASL), despite the steady growth of soccer as a participatory sport in both high school and college.

The league found some early success but interest dwindled and the lack of a lucrative television deal to bring games to households across the nation helped seal the NASL's fate.

Since the demise of the NASL, which brought such legendary stars as Pele and Franz Beckenbauer to U.S. clubs, an indoor version of the world's game has emerged as a contender for the rooting interest of Americans.

"The NASL got a lot of people excited, but they had trouble making the change from a fad to a

live entertainment product," said Kenny Stern, president of Chicago Sting of the Major League Soccer League (MLS).

"The product just wasn't good enough for television," he said. MLS action, resembling pinball at its most hectic, is played in close quarters with torrid pace and lots of scoring.

Stern said he favoured changing internationally-accepted rules, if that would help make the game more attractive to U.S. fans, despite almost certain disapproval from the International Football Federation (FIFA).

"If FIFA continues to control our game, it will be like a lead ball around our leg," he said.

"Outdoor soccer will be here. The country has been ready for a long time for the proper product and the kids have a much better understanding of the game than they did five or 10 years ago."

Mitch Burke, deputy commissioner of the Chicago-headquartered MLS, is equally optimistic.

"From the standpoint of the U.S. Soccer Federation, their goal is to put together a national team that can qualify for the World Cup in 1990," he said.

Asked about the United States as a potential World Cup venue, he said: "Look at the 1984 Olympic Games. The United States is certainly capable of holding the World Cup."

But while the rest of the world watched the World Cup Final, for the typical U.S. sports fan it was baseball as usual.

## Maradona leads 1986 'dream team'

By Robert Philip  
Reuters

MEXICO CITY — While the best eleven from the 1986 World Cup would undoubtedly comprise Diego Maradona plus 10 others, the identity of his colleagues in the "perfect team," will cause ceaseless arguments.

West German Toni Schumacher and Belgium's Jean-Marie Pfaff looked master craftsmen in Mexico but both suffered the occasional lapse, leaving England's Peter Shilton to confirm his position as the best goalkeeper in the world.

The right-back spot produced a clutch of outstanding candidates, including West Germany's Thomas Berthold and the Brazilian, Josimar, whose attacking forays probably made him the outstanding winger in the competition.

But Scotland's Richard Gough was the best all-rounder on view with his decisive tackling and skill in attack.

Frenchman Manuel Amoros was clearly the best left-back in Mexico though Antonio Cabrini would undoubtedly have furthered his claims had Italy been the power of 1982.

The central defenders pick themselves because there simply is not a more influential libero than Morten Olsen of Denmark nor a better stopper than Karlheinz Forster of West Germany.

The midfield and attack are more difficult, especially since Frenchman Michel Platini, Brazil's Socrates, England captain Bryan Robson and Uruguay's Enzo Francescoli all had disappointing tournaments by their own high standards.

West Germany's Lotmar Matthaus, Dane Frank Arnesen and Belgium's Enzo Scifo were outstanding but a midfield trio of Soren Lerby of Denmark, Maradona and Jan Ceulemans of Belgium would be the envy of most managers.

There are similar problems up front. England's Gary Lineker

was top scorer in Mexico, while Denmark's Preben Elkjaer, Italian Sandro Altobelli and Brazil's Careca further enhanced their reputations.

But Elkjaer owed much of his success to Danish compatriot Michael Laudrup, who would form a near "dream" attack with Igor Belanov of Soviet Union and Emilio Butragueno of Spain.

That leaves the World Cup XI as:

Substitutes: Toni Schumacher (West Germany), Julio Cesar (Brazil), Luis Fernandez (France), Zico (Brazil), Gary Lineker (England).

## Botham finds himself in more hot water

LONDON (R) — Former England captain Ian Botham, suspended from first class cricket for two months after admitting smoking cannabis in the past, may be in more trouble this week after an unprecedented attack on England's selectors.

Botham was widely reported by the British press Sunday to have described the selectors in an after-dinner speech on Friday as a bunch of gin-slinging doddlers.

Botham, an often inspired all-rounder who seems to act as a magnet for controversy, insisted his remarks had been in jest, but Peter May, chairman of the England selectors, said Sunday: "Botham is entitled to his opinion. The (Test and County Cricket

Board will consider what to do, if anything, after studying what he said."

Botham's outburst looked likely to be raised at the board's executive committee meeting on Tuesday.

The cricketer's agent, Bev Walker, said his remarks were meant as a joke and Botham himself, playing in a village match, said: "It was a jest."

At the dinner Botham was reported to have outlined a selector's year thus: "They bring him out of the loft, take the dust sheet off, give him a pink gin and sit him there."

"He can't go out of a 30-mile radius of London because he's usually too pissed (drunk) to get

back," he was quoted as saying. "You never see them in India or Pakistan. They're not that stupid. He goes out and gets dysentery, cholera and typhoid and don't see a bird (woman) for three months. Then they make a major decision about who goes abroad."

"Someone comes and puts a sheet over their heads, more pink gin and then back into the loft until the following April. That's the England selectors," Botham was quoted as saying.

Botham said Sunday: "It was a private dinner where everyone had given an undertaking it was not for publication. I suppose they will be bugging my bedroom next."

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Tel: 675573  
**BROOKE SHIELDS IN WET GOLD**  
Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

**Cinema Philadelphia**  
Tel: 634144, 634149  
**PLACES IN THE HEART**  
Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

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Tel: 622198  
**FEMALE NURSE AT LUNATIC ASYLUM**  
Performances: 12:15, 3:15, 5:45, 8:15



## Economy

## Conable heads World Bank

WASHINGTON (R) — Mr. Barber Conable, who retired last year after 20 years in Congress, started a new career Monday at the head of the powerful World Bank.

The 63-year-old lawyer from New York is not well-known outside the United States, but in Congress he had a reputation for pragmatism and for gaining the respect of both friends and political foes.

As World Bank president, succeeding Mr. Tom Clausen, Mr. Conable will have to manage the often-conflicting desires of 150 member countries, some desperately poor and others very wealthy.

The World Bank, formed after World War II, makes development loans to Third World countries. Its role has grown as a result of the debt crisis in Latin America.

Mr. Conable left Congress in January 1985 because he said no one should make politics a career. He is known for his wit, professional demeanor and even temper.

"I clearly consider myself as a conservative," he once said, "but I don't think a conservative is worthy of the name if he sticks his head in the sand and says there are no problems."

Though a fiscal conservative in Congress and a staunch member of President Reagan's Republican Party, Mr. Conable did not always toe the political line.

He parted company with the Reagan administration over such issues as the poor, women's rights and abortion funding.

Precedent dictates that the American president picks the



Barber Conable

World Bank head, while the Europeans usually choose the head of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), currently Mr. Jacques De Larosiere from France.

The White House expects Mr. Conable to be more sympathetic to its aims than Mr. Clausen, a choice of President Jimmy Carter. A senior White House official said Mr. Conable's years in Congress influenced his selection. He was the most senior Republican on the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee, which originates tax and trade legislation.

In recent months, American financing for the multilateral development banks like the World Bank has run into trouble in Congress, where pressures to cut the massive U.S. budget deficit are squeezing foreign aid appropriations.

Mr. Conable takes over at a

time also when there is unprecedented pressure on the World Bank to expand its role in the global economy.

The two oil shocks of the 1970s and the 1982 debt crisis have propelled the bank into a role that was previously handled primarily by the IMF.

Instead of being asked simply to make loans for roads or sewer systems, the World Bank will place new and growing emphasis on advancing money to help countries escape economic collapse because of large foreign debt.

This change in role, under way for several years, is being given new impetus by a proposal last year of U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker. Under the plan, commercial banks would make \$20 billion in new loans over a three-year period and multilateral organizations such as the World Bank would increase loans by \$9 billion.

Mr. Conable could be asked to oversee the initiative. His selection was probably influenced by Mr. Baker. Both men are close to Vice President George Bush.

World Bank staff have greeted the Baker initiative with some ambivalence. Some like the idea of reforming economies, usually a role for the IMF. Others believe the bank may be neglecting its broader role to concentrate on only a few member countries.

Mr. Conable is married and has four children. A member of a political family, he was born in Warsaw, New York state, on Nov. 2, 1922. He was educated at Cornell University, and served in the marines during World War II.

## Bundesbank chief rejects calls for higher spending, lower interest

ZURICH (R) — West Germany's Bundesbank President Karl Otto Poehl Monday firmly rejected calls from many speakers at a monetary symposium here for more government spending and lower interest rates to further stimulate West Europe's largest economy.

Mr. Poehl, the keynote speaker on the last day of a three-day privately sponsored conference, said increased spending ran the risk of reigniting inflation.

He also told reporters the central bank was reluctant to follow the advice it had received and cut interest rates.

The U.S. administration has been among those prodding West Germany to do more to cut its trade surplus and provide a firmer lead towards faster world economic growth.

Mr. Poehl told the conference: "The outlook (for the German economy) is not bad." Gross national product was down in the first quarter, but there was good reason to expect personal income this year would grow by four to five per cent, leading to higher consumption and spending abroad.

on tourism, he said.

"I wonder what more we can do," he said.

He suggested policy makers look to tax reform and more flexible labour practices as ways of encouraging the economic growth needed to reduce unemployment.

His speech underscored differences at the conference between economic policy makers and those looking for monetary and economic reform.

In summing up the conference, U.S. Senator Bill Bradley recalled that many speakers believed a new recession was fast approaching and perhaps an economic collapse. "What's at stake here is nothing less than the future of democracy," he said.

U.S. Representative Jack Kemp, instrumental with Mr. Bradley in setting up the conference, said there was agreement on a need to end the chaos of floating exchange rates and return to the idea of stable money in the 1944 Bretton Woods agreement, a system of fixed exchange rates which lasted until the early 1970s.

## Coffee producers, consumers start to carve up \$11b world market

LONDON (R) — Coffee producing and consuming countries Monday began discussions on how to carve up the \$11 billion a year world market for the commodity, as falling prices raised the possibility that export limits on producers might soon be reintroduced.

The web of export controls that usually limits the flow of coffee onto the world market was suspended in February after prices soared on fears that a severe drought in Brazil's coffee belt would cause supply shortages later this year.

But prices have been waning again since March as supplies have proved more than adequate to meet demand, pushing values to their lowest in around eight months.

Under the terms of the agreement administered by the International Coffee Organisation (ICO) which regulates the world market, export quotas will come back into force if current prices of around 150 cents a pound sink back below 135 cents.

Countries attending a

week-long meeting here of the ICO's executive board will discuss the criteria on which an overall export quota should be split among producers, delegates said.

The present basis expires at the end of September but there would appear to be little room for manoeuvre since Brazil, the world's biggest producer, has made it clear that it would rather see the ICO agreement collapse than accept a cut in its 30 per cent share of the overall coffee export market, they said.

Brazil is under pressure because last year's drought cut the amount of coffee it has available for export. Countries like Colombia and other Central American producers which stepped in to fill the gap left by Brazil want to see their higher exports translated formally into bigger ICO export quotas.

But Brazil insists that its share of the world market should reflect its normal production capacity, and it retains considerable bargaining power. Without Brazil, everyone knows the ICO would

have little hope of influencing world prices.

Final decisions on a new quota carve-up are more likely to be left until mid-September when the ICO's council is due to meet for its main annual session, delegates said.

A continued fall in coffee prices is far from inevitable. Any hint of a damaging frost in Brazil's coffee fields, which could occur at any time until the end of August, could seriously threaten Brazil's 1987 harvest and would certainly give a sharp boost to prices, say coffee traders.

Exporters seeking a revision of the basis on which quotas are distributed are those eager to increase or at least maintain their share of the market, the delegates said.

Importers pushing for a thorough examination of the existing basis are keen to ensure continuous supplies under any future quotas, taking into account not only quantity but the quality required by their markets, they said.

## Dow Jones index pierces 1,900 level

NEW YORK (R) — Wall Street stocks moved into record territory Monday, with the Dow Jones industrial closing at an all-time high.

The closely-watched Dow index of 30 blue-chip stocks broke through the 1,900 level at mid-session for the first time in history but moved down later to close at 1892.72, up 7.46.

The previous record high for the index was 1885.90, hit on June 6. The Dow average has risen 300 points since September.

Traders said talk of a cut in the discount rate by the Federal

Reserve, buying by institutions at the end of the financial quarter and merger speculation all helped to drive the Dow higher.

Advancing stocks led decliners 1,019 to 553 on the New York Stock Exchange. Volume rose to 135 million shares from 124 million on Friday.

"This was the last day for window-dressing, so you may see a total change in character of this market tomorrow," said Mr. Ricky Harrington with financial analysis Interstate Securities.

In a pattern often seen at the end of a quarter, those who manage investments for institutions sometimes add to holdings of stocks that have performed well and dump losers.

Hopes for lower interest rates, which have aided the market in its historic advance, received a boost on the report of an unexpectedly steep 11.6 per cent drop in May single family home sales.

Traders said the recent weak economic statistics could lead the Federal Reserve to cut interest rates soon to stimulate the economy.

## Japan to siphon windfall oil gains into explorations

TOKYO (R) — Japan intends to secure its oil supply into the 21st century by financing exploration projects with windfall profits made from falling prices and the strength of the yen, energy officials said Tuesday.

An abundant and cheap supply of crude oil on the market has discouraged exploration and production projects worldwide but Japan does not want to be caught short when demand and supply balance out in the mid-1990s, an oil official at the ministry of international trade and industry (MITI) told Reuters.

Japan's 60-odd exploration companies, suffering losses because of cheaper crude, have been seeking cheaper loans and other support for long-term projects from MITI.

MITI policy strongly favours maintaining commitments to seeking new oil discoveries and the ministry has responded by proposing that oil development companies team up with refiners through the Japan National Oil Corporation (JNOC), a government agency.

JNOC would contribute 30 per cent of funds from petroleum taxes. Another 30 per cent would come from joint refining and exploring companies' funds and the balance would be from commercial loans offered through JNOC.

To help the scheme along MITI may offer loans at rates below the current 6.75 per cent level and reduce collateral requirements, an official at Japan's Petroleum Association said.

About 10 per cent of Japan's total four million barrels per day of crude imports has been supplied by the country's development projects.

However, this oil is now so uncompetitive against the world spot market levels that refiners have been unwilling to lift allocated volumes, he said.

Overseas exploration rights are being offered to cash-flush Japanese oil companies.

Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, a U.S. oil specialist publication, said U.S. affiliates of Japanese companies are receiving several offers a day to join or buy oil development projects.

"Refiners are keen to join overseas development projects but they are taking extreme care," an official at the Petroleum Association told Reuters. "Refiners prefer to have to take an expensive stake in oil exploration than see petroleum taxes raised towards funding such projects," said a major refining company official.

## Oil prices decline on OPEC discord

NEW YORK (R) — Crude oil prices fell 65 cents a barrel Monday, to \$12.75, and some analysts said prices could hit \$10 after OPEC oil ministers failed to agree on production cuts.

West Texas Intermediate, the benchmark U.S. crude oil, was quoted at \$12.75 a barrel on the spot market, while in futures trading the August contract closed at \$12.78 a barrel, down 62 cents.

Petrol prices were also sharply lower with leaded petrol for July down its allowed two-cent limit in the futures market, closing at 39.59 cents a gallon.

"The market had not built up large expectations about OPEC and this was justified by the (OPEC) meeting," said Mr. Charles Maxwell, oil analyst with the brokerage firm C.J. Lawrence.

"Prices will continue to soften from this level and may fall into the \$10 to \$11 a barrel range before they rebound later this year," Mr. Maxwell said.

OPEC ministers adjourned their meeting in Brioni, Yugoslavia Monday without reaching a firm agreement on output cuts. A final communiqué said the talks would resume in Geneva on July 28 after ministers consulted their governments on the question of national

production quotas. Analysts said the oil price rise from under \$10 in April to around \$13 now had led to the latest over-supply as oil producers increased production to take advantage of the rising prices.

Prices had fallen from over \$30 in November to their April low after OPEC boosted its output to recover its share of the market.

"Prices may go up to \$19 a barrel"

Meanwhile, United Arab Emirates oil minister Mansur Al Otaiba said Monday in Abu Dhabi that oil prices could go up to between \$17 and \$19 a barrel by the end of the year given cooperation between OPEC and non-OPEC producers.

"The start of correcting prices to reach between \$17 and \$19 per barrel before the end of the year will be achieved through collective cooperation," he told Abu Dhabi Television.

He said that a five-member monitoring committee, set up by OPEC, had been requested by the conference to continue contacts with producers outside the 13-member organisation to try and solve the market problem.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.5410/20	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3815/25	Canadian dollars
	2.1825/35	West German marks
	2.4592/4602	Dutch guilders
	1.7785/95	Swiss francs
	44.61/66	Belgian francs
	6.9650/9700	French francs
	1499/1500	Italian lire
	162.90/163.00	Japanese yen
	7.0820/70	Spanish crowns
	7.4640/90	Norwegian crowns
	8.1040/90	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	345.60/346.06	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equity prices closed firmer, helped by Wall Street's record performance on Monday, dealers said. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 share index was up 11.1 points at 1,660.9 after an opening 1,652.5. Volume was light and business mainly confined to special situations but dealers noted some institutional demand.

Among leaders, GEC was 2p lower at 220 despite announcing better than expected pre-tax profits of £701 million against market forecasts of around £685 million. ICI added a net 9p to 1,006, Lucas 14p to 320, Thorn EMI 9p to 471, Blue Circle 13p to 651 and BICC 7p to 300.

Other companies reporting on Tuesday included Ferranti down 14p at 114 after lower than expected annual profits of £41.1 million and Northern Foods 6p lower at 292 after annuals in line with market forecasts.

In breweries, Scottish and Newcastle lost 8p to 201 despite increased full-year profits of £75.1 million. Whitbread dipped 13p to 303 in sympathy.

Elsewhere, British and Commonwealth firmed a net 20p to 291.

## Horoscope not received

## THE Daily Crossword by Wilson McBeath

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Latin	10 Nerd
2 Bird	11 Kind of angle
3 Kind of angle	12 Daughter of Sisyphus
4 Daughter of Sisyphus	13 Ear, capital
5 Ear, capital	14 Root
6 Root	15 Hebrew measure
7 Hebrew measure	16 Early West
8 Early West	17 So he it
9 So he it	18 Brute
10 Brute	19 Duck
11 Duck	20 Or, poet
12 Or, poet	21 Open by Beller
13 Open by Beller	22 Lily plant
14 Lily plant	23 Imp
15 Imp	24 Shadow
16 Shadow	25 Track
17 Track	26 Character
18 Character	27 Person
19 Person	28 Ozonid
20 Ozonid	29 Luminary
21 Luminary	30 Bone
22 Bone	31 Substrate
23 Substrate	32 Cotta
24 Cotta	33 Took advantage of
25 Took advantage of	34 Scone
26 Scone	35 Early West
27 Early West	36 Paruse
28 Paruse	37 Precept
29 Precept	38 Artless
30 Artless	39 Footballer
31 Footballer	40 Graham
32 Graham	41 Arrow poison
33 Arrow poison	42 Legend
34 Legend	43 Tribulation
35 Tribulation	44 Sp. painter
36 Sp. painter	45 Photos
37 Photos	

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Yesterday's Puzzle Solver:

1 Latin	10 Nerd	19 Duck	28 Paruse
2 Bird	11 Kind of angle	20 Or, poet	37 Precept
3 Kind of angle	12 Daughter of Sisyphus	21 Open by Beller	38 Artless
4 Daughter of Sisyphus	13 Ear, capital	22 Lily plant	39 Footballer
5 Ear, capital	14 Root	23 Imp	40 Graham
6 Root	15 Hebrew measure	24 Shadow	41 Arrow poison
7 Hebrew measure	16 Early West	25 Track	42 Legend
8 Early West	17 So he it	26 Character	43 Tribulation
9 So he it	18 Brute	27 Person	44 Sp. painter
10 Brute	19 Duck	28 Paruse	45 Photos
11 Duck	20 Or, poet	29 Luminary	
12 Or, poet	21 Open by Beller	30 Bone	
13 Open by Beller	22 Lily plant	31 Substrate	
14 Lily plant	23 Imp	32 Cotta	
15 Imp	24 Shadow	33 Took advantage of	
16 Shadow	25 Track	34 Scone	
17 Track	26 Character	35 Early West	
18 Character	27 Person	36 Paruse	
19 Person	28 Paruse	37 Precept	
20 Paruse	29 Luminary	38 Artless	
21 Luminary	30 Bone	39 Footballer	
22 Bone	31 Substrate	40 Graham	
23 Substrate	32 Cotta	41 Arrow poison	
24 Cotta	33 Took advantage of	42 Legend	
25 Took advantage of	34 Scone	43 Tribulation	
26 Scone	35 Early West	44 Sp. painter	
27 Early West	36 Paruse	45 Photos	
28 Paruse	37 Precept		
29 Precept	38 Artless		
30 Artless	39 Footballer		
31 Footballer	40 Graham		
32 Graham	41 Arrow poison		
33 Arrow poison	42 Legend		
34 Legend	43 Tribulation		
35 Tribulation	44 Sp. painter		
36 Sp. painter	45 Photos		

## Peanuts



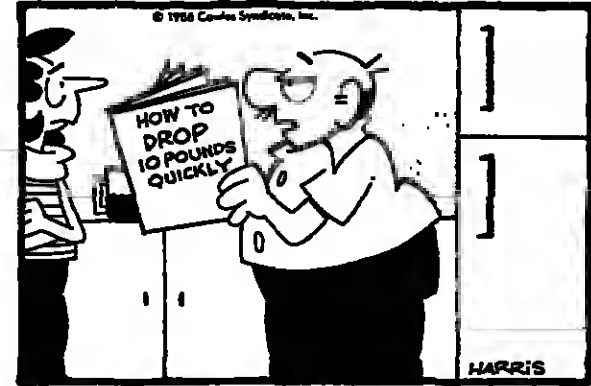
## Mutt 'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp



## THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



## JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ICCOL

SOITH

MAPCEN

BLOORE

WHAT PIERCES YOUR EAR WITHOUT LEAVING A HOLE?

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: DEMON PANIC ARTFUL USEFUL

Answer: What the tow truck was trying to do at the auto race—PULL A FAST ONE



# S. African miners vote for disruptive action in protest

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — Leaders of the black National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) voted Tuesday to launch a series of disruptive actions to protest the detention of 10 senior union officials under the state of emergency, a spokesman said.

The move by the union, which could disrupt output from the world's largest gold-producing country, followed the detention of the president of the country's biggest labour federation.

The jailed president of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, who may not be named under emergency curbs on the press, is also the vice president of the National Union of Mineworkers.

"Things should start rolling tomorrow. Any action will be extremely disciplined, primarily designed to pressure management to put pressure on the government to release our leadership," said Marcel Golding, spokesman for the union. It represents nearly half the 550,000 blacks working on South Africa's gold, coal, diamond and platinum mines.

Reporting of the type of protests planned by the Mineworkers' Union is forbidden under the state of emergency imposed June 12.

The vote came after a five-hour meeting of 90 regional leaders which lasted until the early hours Tuesday.

Leaders of the Congress of South African Trade Unions, mostly in hiding to avoid detention, also were to meet at a secret venue Tuesday to debate the emergency crackdown, including the jailing of their president.

The Chamber of Mines, which represents mine owners headed by the giant Anglo American Corp., urged the release of the arrested Mineworkers' Union vice president.

"If in fact he has been detained, the chamber hopes for the sake of sound industrial relations in the mining industry that he will soon be released," the chamber said in a statement.

His wording reflected the ban on identifying emergency detainees. The labour union movement has been a prime target of the white-led government's

crackdown. Monitoring groups said at least 923 union members were known to be in detention — out of at least 1,500 people held without charge.

The detentions also have disrupted miners' pay negotiations. The Chamber of Mines gave a 20 per cent raise starting Tuesday. But the union will press its 30 per cent claim in a meeting with management on Wednesday, Golding said.

In another development, a series of apartheid reforms, including the scrapping of pass laws which restricted the movement of blacks into "white" areas, took effect Tuesday.

The state-run South African Broadcasting Corp. hailed the moves as "symbolic of an era of unprecedented reform," and they received widespread publicity in newspapers.

However, the detention of the leader of the largest black union federation — which the union has warned could trigger massive strikes — went unreported throughout the country under the state of emergency press curbs. The jailed leader is a longtime anti-apartheid campaigner.

On Monday, the Congress of South African Trade Unions said the detention of its president "was

further proof of a direct and concerted assault on trade union freedom in South Africa" and "could spark widespread and spontaneous worker reaction around the country."

Thousands of blacks in retail outlets — less powerful than the miners — have staged wildcat strikes at about 100 chain-store branches during the emergency to protest the detentions of union leaders.

The Bureau of Information has said labour leaders have been detained for anti-government political activities, not for their union work.

Analysts regard the black trade union movement as potentially the most significant force for peaceful change in South Africa. Black unions were legalised in 1979 in a key reform introduced by President P.W. Botha's government, and about 1 million blacks belong to trade unions.

The apartheid laws scrapped Tuesday, the deadline for implementing laws passed during the last session of parliament, included restoring citizenship rights to blacks from four homelands which have accepted nominal independence — if they live outside the territories.



Zhao Ziyang

## Chinese premier starts tour of 6 nations

PEKING (AP) — Zhao Ziyang, China's globe-trotting premier, left Tuesday on a six-nation, three-continent tour to promote China's international stature.

The 20-day trip will take the 67-year-old Chinese head of government to Romania, Yugoslavia, Spain, Greece, Turkey and Tunisia.

The 11th foreign tour made by Mr. Zhao since he assumed office in 1980 comes less than a week after Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang returned from a two-week visit to Britain, France, West Germany and Italy.

China, under senior leader Deng Xiaoping, has actively sought a larger international role while seeking better ties with all countries, regardless of ideology.

Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, who is accompanying Mr. Zhao, said that among the six countries on the itinerary, "There are Socialist countries, Capitalist countries, aligned and Non-Aligned countries, developed and developing countries. But they share one thing in common: They all maintain close, friendly relations with China."

Romania and Yugoslavia are the only two Eastern European countries that have party-to-party relations with the Chinese Communist Party, and China has praised Romania for taking foreign policy stands independent of those of the Soviet Union.

China's relations with other Eastern European nations have been cool because of China's 26-year-old ideological rift with the Soviet Union, but in recent months its ties with the Eastern Bloc have grown.

Mr. Qian said that in Tunis, on Mr. Zhao's last stop, the premier is to meet with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chief Yasser Arafat.

## Move to trim U.N. budget proves effective

UNITED NATIONS (R) — U.S. insistence that the United Nations spend less and manage better is proving effective but painful, diplomats said Monday.

Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who has had to reduce travel to save cash, was in Geneva Monday to meet with U.N. agencies, but several staff who were to have gone along got 11th-hour orders to stay in New York.

"No funds," an official said. The staff union has said it fears a cut of up to 25 per cent in the 8,000-strong New York secretariat and possibly even payless paydays before a new, trimmer United Nations is in place.

Ignoring the argument that U.N. assessments are an obligation under international law, Washington reduced its contribution unilaterally, so far this year paying only \$48.7 million of its \$295.7 million dues and arrears for a total U.N. budget of more than \$800 million.

The American assessment, 25 per cent, is the biggest by far, followed by the Soviet Union's 11.82, Japan's 10.84 and West Germany's 8.26 per cent.

A total of 121 of the 159 U.N. members are assessed at less than one-fifth of one per cent, most of these paying as little as one-hundredth of one per cent.

As 47 states paid nothing in 1986 and 65 others paid less than they owed, "the financial crisis remains extremely acute," Mr. Perez de Cuellar said.

He announced long ago that the working capital fund was exhausted and all this year,

officials say, the organisation has been operating virtually hand to mouth.

While many perceive the United States to be the cause of the crisis, the Soviet Union also considers the United Nations too costly and such fully paid-up members as West Germany, Britain and Canada say U.N. spending got out of hand.

It is generally accepted, however, that policies are behind it and if more members were more accommodating to the Americans and less inclined to vote against them, things might not have become half so bad.

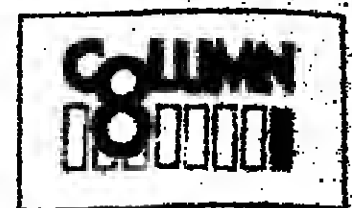
"Frustration and anger at the U.N. is real," chairman Dante Fascell of the U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee told a U.N. advocacy group that appealed for his help as a known friend of the organisation.

"A fair translation of our policy is that 'Uncle Sam is tired of being a patsy and all of you in the rest of the world step up and take care of it,'" he said recently.

Nonetheless, American leaders including President Reagan and secretary of state, Mr. George Shultz, have repeatedly reaffirmed support for the United Nations.

A senior U.N. official said, "that is all very nice, but the U.N. doesn't have a constituency in the country where it counts."

Some U.N. officials concerned by the extent of American antipathy said they still believed that in the long run a "leaner, meaner" world body was a good thing.



## U.K. miners subject to most stress

LONDON (AP) — Miners endure the greatest stress at work and librarians the least, according to a British university research report that ranked 150 jobs for a careers guide. It was impossible to come up with a set of factors to objectively measure stress because every occupation has its own way of manifesting stress — from alcoholism to divorce, heart disease to accidents... said professor Cary Cooper, head of a team of researchers at Manchester University's Institute of Science and Technology. "What we decided to do was a rating by stress researchers using their professional judgment," Prof. Cooper said. The miners' top rating was discussed Monday at the annual conference of the National Union of Mineworkers in South Wales. In the report's ratings, police rank second to miners. Then come people in four jobs which the researchers said have a similar degree of stress: Construction workers, journalists, civil aviation pilots and prison officers. In the guide, the researchers rated stress on a scale from 10 to 150 different jobs. Miners were rated 8.3, police 7.7 and the next four categories including construction workers and journalists at 7.5. Librarians were rated 2.0, museum workers 2.8, nannies 3.3, astrologers 3.4 and clergymen and beauty therapists 3.5.

## Experts to get another look at Titanic

WOODS HOLE, Massachusetts (R) — The scientist who discovered the final resting place of the luxury liner Titanic now hopes to see it close up in a special submersible vehicle, a spokesman for the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute has said. The spokeswoman said Dr. Robert Ballard and a team of scientists from the institute hope to make several trips to the site of the wreck in the North Atlantic as part of an expedition leaving here on July 9. Spokeswoman Anne Rabushka said the mission's main task will be testing a prototype remote-controlled underwater camera system known as "Jason Jr." Dr. Ballard and other expedition members will have the use of a submersible vehicle called Alvin which can travel around the 13,000-foot (4,333 metres) depth at which the Titanic's broken hull lies, she said. Dr. Alvin will carry two scientists and a pilot. Dr. Ballard last September created a worldwide sensation with news that he had found the long-lost Titanic wreck. The liner sank on April 14, 1912, after hitting an iceberg on its maiden voyage, killing 1,500 of the 2,200 people on board.

## Out-of-control vessel slices pier in two

SOUTHEND, England (R) — Britain's Southend Pier, one of the world's longest, was sliced in two when it was hit by an out-of-control sludge vessel, coastguards said. The 645-ton coaster steamed into the end of the 2,000-metre structure on England's south eastern coast before running aground, leaving a gap several metres wide and stranding anglers fishing on the far side, they said. Police said they were mystified as to the cause of the accident. The pier, which boasts a 12-minute end-to-end train ride for tourists, has suffered several accidents in its 156-year history including two fires in the past decade. A restoration programme costing more than £1 million (\$1.5 million) was launched in 1983.

## Filipino government accountants struggle with honesty

MANILA (R) — Government ministers are returning money from their advance expense funds and state accountants don't know how to deal with it, a spokesman has said. Obeying a demand by President Corason Aquino for clean government, Labour Minister Augusto Sanchez has returned a surplus \$1,000 brought back from an official visit to Japan. Presidential spokesman Rene Saguing came back from the United States with \$600. "The government accountants did not seem to know what to do with the money," another government spokesman told reporters after a cabinet meeting. "In the previous regime (of President Ferdinand Marcos) nothing was ever returned, only receipts."

## Rebels claim downing Afghan plane

ISLAMABAD (R) — Afghan guerrillas have shot down a military transport plane carrying 100 troops in southern Afghanistan, Western diplomats in neighbouring Pakistan reported Tuesday.

The diplomats said they have received conflicting reports on whether the plane, shot down on Wednesday, was carrying Soviet or Afghan troops. But they said it was more likely the soldiers aboard were Afghans.

They quoted Afghan sources as saying the plane was shot down on a flight from the capital, Kabul, to Kandahar in the south west. They had no reports of any survivors nor of the weapons used

to bring down the plane, which one diplomat said was a four-engine transport.

No confirmation of the report was immediately available from the Pakistan-based guerrilla groups fighting the Soviet-backed Afghan government.

But guerrilla sources said the rebels shot down two helicopters in recent fighting in a Kandahar province valley near the Pakistani border.

Soviet and Afghan forces began attacking guerrilla strongholds in the Shin Nari Valley in the middle of June but retreated last Wednesday after strong resistance from the rebels, the sources said. Moscow has an estimated

115,000 troops in Afghanistan to help the Kabul government fight guerrillas.

The guerrillas captured a district centre in the eastern province of Nangarhar last Saturday, which was followed by heavy bombing of their positions by Communist forces, guerrilla sources said.

Many government militiamen were killed in the fighting for Nazian Centre close to the Pakistan Border, the sources said.

The diplomats said they had reports of guerrillas shooting down a helicopter outside Kabul on the night of June 13 and a Soviet plane in Kapisa province a day earlier. But they had no details.

## Chilean opposition faces test of strength

SANTIAGO (R) — Opponents of Chile's military government, trying to revive their campaign for a quick return to democracy, face a major test of strength Wednesday with a planned 48-hour protest stoppage.

"For the first time in almost 13 years of authoritarian rule under President Augusto Pinochet, the opposition has united behind a set of demands ranging from general elections to easier terms for mortgage payments."

Coming after a month dominated by soccer's World Cup and severe flooding which left half of Santiago without piped water, diplomats say the protest will be an important guide to the relative strengths of government and opposition.

Gen. Pinochet himself has dismissed the event as "bravado". Government officials telephoned local newspapers and radio stations last week to remind them that state of emergency regulations forbid all mention of strikes and protests.

Since then, the government has kept silent about the stoppage in a further attempt to play down its significance and deny the organisers free publicity.

The stoppage has been called by the Civic Assembly, a national coalition of trade unions, student groups, professional associations and community organisations controlled by the opposition, and has the backing of all opposition parties.

But conscious of Chile's high unemployment and tough labour laws, which make almost all strikes illegal, the assembly has stopped short of calling an all-out general strike. It is urging people to demonstrate peacefully at midday and then return home.

Diplomats said the stoppage could follow the pattern set in May 1983 when days of protest caused widespread disruption without ever quite bringing the country to a halt.

## Emergency lifted from Thai resort

BANGKOK (R) — The resort island of Phuket was calm and a week-long state of emergency was lifted Tuesday even though no action had been taken against a shadowy "third-hand" official say was behind rioting there.

Police on the scenic southern island told Reuters all was quiet and national police chief Gen. Narong Mahanond was on the scene to review the situation and decide on any further law and order measures.

Island officials, who were overwhelmed as a protest by environmentalists turned violent on June 23, resumed control this morning.

The government, which faces general elections on July 27, cracked down last Monday night after angry protesters razed a \$44-million metal refining factory and badly damaged a luxury hotel.

The government has transferred the island's governor, rounded up about 50 suspected arsonists and looters, arrested two suspected ringleaders and shaken up state-run television network that broadcast vivid accounts of the rioting.

But there has been no action against the "third hand", the unnamed prominent businessman and politician who government ministers say were actually behind the protest.

Tens of thousands of people participated in the protests, saying they wanted their beautiful island made safe from industrial pollution.

Thai newspapers have slammed the government, arguing it wavered indecisively as it tried to juggle factors as diverse as tourism, foreign investment and domestic politics.

"The government is labouring under the ultimate self-deception if it thinks the mere arrest and sacrifice of some scapegoats can cover up the stinking heap of various groups hiding in the shadow of influential businessmen and political parties," the independent Matichon newspaper said.

One senior police official said a politician arrested on Sunday was charged only with inciting protesters to ransack a hotel on Phuket, whose sandy beaches 870 kilometres south of Bangkok attract tourists from around the world.

He noted that no ringleaders have yet been blamed for the far greater damage to the controversial plant, which was to have been Asia's first factory to extract the heat-resistant metal tantalum from the slag.

## Peruvian justice minister quits over prison riots

LIMA (R) — Peru's Justice Minister, under fire from the opposition for his alleged role in the crushing of prison mutinies that killed hundreds of people, has resigned from his post.

Luis Gonzalez Posada, a 40-year-old lawyer regarded as a close adviser to President Alan Garcia, said he had to step down because of excesses committed by security forces in the quelling of a riot by accused leftist guerrillas at the Lurigancho Prison.

His resignation came only hours after the government dismissed Gen. Andres Maximo Lira, the chief of the paramilitary Republican Guard police force.

The president has charged the Guard with executing at least 100 accused Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) guerrilla inmates after they had surrendered at Lurigancho, one of the three prisons where the rebels revolted on June 18 and 19.

One hundred members of the guard have been arrested for the slayings.

The controversy over the military-led crackdown of the mutinies at the Lurigancho, El Fronton and Santa Barbara prisons is regarded by diplomats as the biggest crisis of Mr. Garcia's

11-month-old Social Democratic government.

Mr. Gonzalez Posada said the Justice Ministry, officially in charge of prisons, played no role in the excesses by security forces committed at Lurigancho, Peru's biggest prison. Mr. Garcia's cabinet had voted on June 18 to put the prisons under temporary military control to put down the rebellions.

Mr. Gonzalez Posada said the security forces had exceeded all the authority given by the cabinet and had violated all elemental, legal and Christian principles in the crackdown at Lurigancho.

Mr. Garcia has announced a far-reaching probe into the Lurigancho slayings and diplomatic observers say this has deepened tensions between the president and the military.

The United Left (IU) Alliance, the second biggest political force after the governing American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA), Monday demanded the resignation of Mr. Gonzalez Posada.

"We demand that the justice minister who has the principal responsibility in this area ... submit his immediate resignation together with the ministers of the

armed forces and the interior minister," leftist leader Sen. Javier Diez Canseco said.

The IU would submit a motion in congress to impeach the ministers unless they resigned, he said.

The military says a total of 156 inmates died in the crushing of the revolts.

Mr. Diez Canseco puts the figure at about 250, including those who died in the fighting against security forces, while Peru's main trade union group contends over 400 were killed.

Levelling fresh charges of abuses, Sen. Diez Canseco said that Navy marines who stormed the El Fronton prison, on an island off Lima, slaughtered up to 87 accused Sendero inmates who had surrendered.

Quoting unidentified witnesses, he said many were shot in neck after they had been interrogated.

Sen. Diez Canseco said human rights groups would also bring charges against the commanders of the armed forces.

He said that left 87 prisoners unaccounted for, all of whom he said were presumably murdered by the marines.

On Friday, Mr. Garcia pledged a far-reaching probe into the Lurigancho slayings, saying it would not cover up anybody and would reach all those it should touch.

Diplomatic observers said the prospect of a sweeping investigation of the military-led operation fanned rumours abroad of the danger of a possible coup.

Foreign Minister Allan Wagner said Latin American governments became concerned over the stability of Peru's democratic system, to which the country returned in 1980 after 12 years of military rule.

The restoration of democracy in Peru led South America's slow but steady tilt towards "civilian government and away from military rule."

The presidents of Argentina, Colombia and Guatemala sent messages of support for Peru's democratic system last Friday, the presidential press office said Monday. The Venezuelan and Ecuadorian presidents also phoned Mr. Garcia.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SEARF  
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### FIRST AID FROM THE ENEMY

Both NORSE, North deals.

NORTH  
♦ J8  
♦ Q85  
♦ AK43  
♦ AQ8

WEST  
♦ KQ109  
♦ 7 J7  
♦ J85  
♦ 10754

EAST  
♦ 875432  
♦ 7 J7  
♦ 6  
♦ K J93

SOUTH  
♦ A  
♦ AK10643  
♦ Q1072  
♦ 82

The bidding:  
North East South West  
1NT Pass 3♦ Pass  
4♦ Pass 6♦ Pass  
Pass Pass  
Opening lead: King of ♠.

Postpone making a crucial decision for as long as possible. The information you may glean by so doing can be of inestimable value.

The auction had the virtue of being both direct and reasonably accurate — actually, a grand slam in diamonds is the superior contract for, with a 3-2 trump split, declarer can discard North's losing clubs on South's hearts.

Against six hearts West made his natural lead of the king of spades. Declarer won the ace and drew trumps in two rounds. Next came dummy's ace and king of diamonds, and declarer considered the fact that West still had the guarded jack

as only a minor nuisance. South came to hand with a spade ruff and tried the club finesse — down one.

Declarer ignored the most important card in dummy — the jack of spades. That card, combined with the advice contained in our opening paragraph, would have permitted declarer to land his slam with careful play.

After discovering the diamond break, declarer should run all his trumps, reducing the hand to this position:

NORTH  
♦ J  
♦ 4  
♦ A Q

WEST  
♦ Q  
♦ 9  
♦ J8

EAST  
♦ 8  
♦ 3  
♦ 6  
♦ K J9

SOUTH  
♦ —  
♦ 7  
♦ Q10  
♦ 82

From the opening lead, West is known to have the queen of spades. He must also retain both of his diamonds. Therefore, he can hold at most one club. So declarer simply crosses to the ace of clubs, extracts West's only safe exit, and presents him with the lead by exiting with the jack of spades to the queen. West has no option but to lead a diamond into declarer's tenace.